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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,213—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	16th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	14th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

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MPHITRITE	G. Costanzs	3,820	12th Mar. 1898.

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LAOS	6,090	Flandin	Friday. 18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday. 15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Ducdateau	10th Feb. 1898.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, on the 27th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 2nd Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on or about 11th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambiuue, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Direction of Edwin Geach.
TO-NIGHT. (TUESDAY) TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT.
Positive Farewell of
Mlle. D'Alton. { CARL HERTZ / CARL HERTZ / CARL HERTZ } Mdlle. D'Alton.
SPECIAL FAREWELL PROGRAMME,
introducing all the
PEOPLE'S POPULAR TRICKS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW TO-NIGHT.
NEW TRICKS!
NEW ILLUSIONS!!
NEW PICTURES!!!
Special Farewell Programme.
Special Farewell Programme.
"NOAH'S ARK" / "NOAH'S ARK" / "NOAH'S ARK" } LAST NIGHT.
NEW PICTURES BY
The Original and Only Genuine
CINEMATOGRAPHE,
PRINCE RANJITSINGJI
PRINCE RANJITSINGJI
AND
STODARD'S TEAM OF ENGLISH CRICKETERS.
Exciting, Startling, and Marvellous Scenes from
THE GRÆCO TURKISH WAR.
THE GRÆCO TURKISH WAR.
Good-bye to the Terrible Night
Good-bye to the Colored Pictures.
Good-bye to "Noahs Ark."
Good bye to Wonderful Card Tricks.
Good bye to Marvellous Illusions.
Good-bye to Flying Birdcage.
Good-bye to Carl Hertz.
Good-bye to Mdlle. d'Alton.

PRICES: Reserved Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Gallery, Ans. 8.

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-15. Carriages 11-30.
Book Seats at SOUNDY and Company.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "BULLIONIST," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1898.

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE. By James Lane Allen.

ACADEMY.—"A book to read, and a book to keep after reading. Mr. Allen's gifts are many—a style pellucid and picturesque, a vivid and disciplined power of characterisation, and an intimate knowledge of a striking epoch and an alluring country.... So magical is the wilderness environment, so fresh the characters, so buoyant the life they lead, so companionable, so well balanced, and so touched with humanity, the author's personality, that I hereby send him greeting and thanks for a brave book.... 'The Choir Invincible' is a fine achievement."

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—"Mr. Allen's power of character-drawing invests the old, old story with renewed and absorbing interest.... The fascination of the story lies in great part in Mr. Allen's graceful and vivid style."

DAILY MAIL.—"'The Choir Invincible' is one of those very few books which help one to live. And hereby it is beautiful even more than by reason of its absolute purity of style, its splendid descriptions of nature, and the level grandeur of its severe yet warm and passionate atmosphere."

BRITISH WEEKLY.—"Certainly this is no commonplace book, and I have failed to do justice to its beauty, its picturesqueness, its style, its frequent nobility of feeling, and its large, patient charity."

SATURDAY REVIEW.—"Mr. James Lane Allen is a writer who cannot well put pen to paper without revealing how finely sensitive he is to beauty."

BOOKMAN.—"The main interest is not the revival of old times, but a love-story which might be of to-day, or any day, a story which reminds one very pleasantly of Harry Esmond and Lady Castlewood."

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. E. H. AITKIN will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"The Sense of Taste."

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 394 OF 1897.

THUCKER TRIKUMDAS MOOLJEE, a moneylender, residing at BHAT Bazaar, SHA HARIVULLUBHDAS NARSIDAS, a Merchant residing at Phydowni, RATONSEY PREMJI, a Merchant, residing at Thanna, CHUTTERBHOOJ MORARJI, a merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, and GOVINDJI THAKURSEY MOOLJI, a Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, Hindoo Inhabitants, Trustees of the estate and effects of the late KANJEE KHETSEY ....Plaintiffs.

Ivs.

SHA HURRIVULLUBHDAS NARSIDAS, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Phydowni without the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business in Bombay at Phydowni, under the name and style of Sha Narsidas Khemchand.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 14th day of September 1897, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,726-1-7 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And Whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 1st day of November, 1897, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant Sha Hurrivullabhdas Narsidas in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with a dwelling-house standing thereon situate at the junction of Abdul Rahiman Street and Nakhoda street, admeasuring 154 square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal Street No. 34-36, facing on the North side of the Nakhoda street, without the Fort of Bombay and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Abdul Rahiman Street, on or towards the West by the house of Ballaji and Dadaji Juggonnath, on or towards the North by the Sweepers' passage, and on or towards the South by the said Nakhoda street.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, 1898, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of previous and this execution.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1—A claim of Vithuldas Ranchordas to one-fourth share in the said house situated in Abdul Rahiman Street under a Release, dated 5th May 1890 (Vaisak Sud 1 Sumvat 1946) executed between Harrivullubhdas Narsidas and Vithaldas Runchordas and Bai Mirat, widow of Narrotumdas Khimchund.

2—Claim of Kessowjee Damodher Jairam under an indenture of mortgage dated 14th September, 1897, for Rs. 22,472-1-0 and further interest up to date.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs have by a Judge's order, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the amount due to them under the Decree herein against the purchase money.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff—Dated this 24th day of January, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. KHUNDERAO and SHRIPAD,
Attorneys for Plainti

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTEWORTHY PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST SEASON.

Biographies rank indisputably highest among the productions of the last twelve months, and the historical literature of the same period comes not far behind. The following is a list of literary triumphs of undoubted value.

BIOGRAPHY.

	Rs.	a.
Tennyson's Life by his Son Hallam Lord Tennyson, 2 Vols...	32	0
Forty-One Years in India. From Subaltern to Commander in Chief. By Field Marshall Lord Roberts of Kandahar, 2 Vols	27	0
Wm. Blackwood and His Sons. Their Magazines and Friends by Mr Oliphant, 2 Vols...	31	8
The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, M A, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, 2 Vols	24	0
The Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman. By Wilfrid Ward, 2nd edition, 2 Vols	18	0
Baring Gould's Life of Napoleon	27	0
Holmes' Queen Victoria containing many exquisite illustrations. This book is now entirely out of print	90	0
Life of Nelson. The Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain, By Capt A T Mahan, 2 Vols	32	0
Isabel Lady Burton. The Romance of The Story of Her Life. Told in part by herself and in part by W H Wilkins, 2 Vols	27	0
Hunter's. The Thackerays in India and some Calcutta Graves, By Sir W W Hunter,	2	4
The Life of John Nicholson. Soldier and Administrator. By Capt L J Trotter,	12	0

Biography has probably given us more enduring books this year than any other department of Literature.

HISTORY.

In History the living Masters have been fairly busy.

	Rs.	a.
Pickle the Spy or the Incognito of Prince Charles. By Andrew Lang	13	8
Gough's, The Sikhs and the Sikh War. By General Sir Charles Gough and Arthur D Innes	12	0
The Matabele Campaign 1896. By Col R S Baden Powell	5	0
The Fall of the Congo Arabs. By S L Hinde	4	8
The Benin Massacre. By Capt Alan Boisragon,	2	0
History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660, 2 Vols	31	8

TRAVELS.

The book of travels which has had most popularity is undoubtedly Dr. Nansen's Work. It told the story of a gallant undertaking ably carried out and was written with a good deal of charm.

	Rs.	a.
Nansen's Farthest North, 2 Vols.	4	0
Life and Explorations of Fridtjof Nansen. By J Arthur Bain with Maps and illustrations	2	10
British Central Africa. By Sir Harry H Johnston, with 6 Maps and 220 Illustrations	12	8
Soldiering and Surveying in British East Africa 1891-1894. By Major J R L Macdonald, R E, Maps and Illustrations	12	0
Travels in West Africa, Congo, Francais, Corises, and Cameroons. By Mary H Kingsley	18	8
On the Threshold of Central Africa. By Francis Coillard with 44 Illustrations from photographs by the Author	11	0

PROSE FICTION.

The Output of Prose Fiction during the year 1897 has been as usual something tremendous. The first places of the year are given to Stevenson, Kipling, Hardy and Henry James.

	Rs.	a.
St Ives by R L Stevenson	2	0
Captains Courageous, By Rudyard Kipling	4	8
Dariel, By Thomas Hardy	2	0
The Well Beloved, By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Norris, W E, Clarissa Furiosa	2	0
Norris, W E, Marietta's Marriage	2	0
Marion Crawford's Corleone	2	0
Rhoda Broughton's Dear Faustina	4	8
Ouida's The Massarenes	2	0
James Payn's Anothers Burden	2	0
Anthony Hope's Phroso	2	0
Benson's Babe, B A.	2	0
Conan Doyle's Uncle Bernac,	2	0
A F W Mason's The Philanderers	2	0
A F W Mason's Lawrence Clavering	2	0
Violet Hunt's Unkist Unkind	2	0
John Oliver Hobbes' The School for Saints	2	0
H G Wells' The Invisible Man	2	0
Olive Schreiner's Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland	2	0
Hall Caine's The Christian	4	8
Sarah Grand's The Beth Book	4	8
S R Crockett's Lads Love	2	0
S R Crocket's Lochinvar	2	0
George Egerton's Symphonies	4	0
George Egerton's Fantasies	2	10
Flora Annie Steel's In the Permanent Way	2	0
Louis Becke's Pacific Tales	2	0
Louis Becke's Wild Life in Southern Seas	2	0
Andrew Lang's Pink Fairy Book	4	8

Some of the best books of the year have been collections of letters.

	Rs.	a.
Letters of Dante Gabriel Rosetti to William Allingham 1854-1870. By G Birkbeak Hill	9	0
Selections from the Letters of de Brosses, Translated by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower,	7	14
Letters of Frederic by Lord Blachford, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, edited by George Eden Marindin	12	0

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!!

NEW AND SECONDHAND IRONFRAMED
COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOS.
From Rs. 350 to Rs. 700. Trial solicited.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS, in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1898, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 4th March, 1898, in the office of Huzur Deputy Collector at Satara. The earnest-money 1-10th of the amount of the bid in cases in which Security is offered will have to be paid at once. In cases in which no Security is offered, the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Collector of Satara.
Satara, 14th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the Commission appointed by the Government of India to formulate for future guidance the lessons taught by the famine experience of 1897 have now assembled at Calcutta, and will sit at the place or places, to be notified hereafter, between the 25th February and 4th March, for the purpose of hearing the evidence of witnesses from Bombay.

2. The Commission desire to make it known that they are ready to receive the evidence of witnesses who consider themselves qualified and desire to give evidence touching the subject-matter of the Commission's inquiry. The points referred to the Commission for inquiry and report are those mentioned below, and all evidence must be strictly confined to these subjects:—

(a) Departures from the prescriptions of the Bombay Famine Code which have occurred in the Presidency during the recent famine.

(b) The degree of success which has attended the measures adopted, considered primarily with regard to the relief of distress and the saving of human life, and secondarily with regard to economy.

(c) Advice as to the measures and methods of working which seem likely to prove most effective in future in these two respects.

(d) Other recommendations or opinions thought likely to be useful in future famines.

3. Witnesses offering evidence will be required to confine themselves strictly to these subjects and to send their evidence in written form and in English to the Secretary to the Commission as soon as possible. In so doing, the witnesses must give full particulars of their race, age, profession and residence, and of the opportunities they have had of forming an opinion on famine and famine relief questions.

4. As the time at their disposal is limited, the Commission do not bind themselves to invite all such volunteer witnesses to attend and be examined. Witnesses whom the Commission desire to hear will receive notice by post, and any witness appearing in reply to such invitation will be paid his travelling expenses. No witness should attend for examination without an invitation from the Commission. In the case of witnesses who are not invited to attend their evidence will be examined and placed on the record.

(Signed) H. J. McINTOSH,
Secretary, Indian Famine Commission.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1st BATTALION, BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.
The above will give
A DANCE
ON THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1898,
in the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL, AT 9 P.M.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3 to admit one Gentleman and one Lady.
Extra Lady Re. One.
REFRESHMENTS FREE.

Tickets to be had on application to Sergeants of the Corps, or the Undersigned.

GEO. E. MACDONALD, Parel.
E. W. STANLEY, Colaba.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "HISPANIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd January, 1898.

THE Temperley Line S.S. "HAJEEN," has ARRIVED from LONDON and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY held by Mr. ALLAN F. KIDNEY is CANCELLED as from THIS DATE.

C. MacDONALD & Co.
Bombay, 21st January, 1898.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING just received NEW MATERIALS, the work at my CIGARETTE FACTORY is resumed as before, and I am prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for Cigarettes to any extent.

D. MACROPOLO.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Coy.,
CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
NOTICE TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

THE LIBRARIAN SUPPLIES for Perusal or Ownership the Bombay Daily Newspapers, Home Newspapers and Periodicals at Lower Rates of Subscriptions, than those charged by other Newspaper Agencies, to Bombay and Up-country Residents.

Prospectuses and Price Lists sent Free on application.

The JANUARY NUMBERS of the following Magazines were received by the English Mail, which arrived on 22nd inst.:—

Idler, Lady's Realm, Lamp, Month, Strand.

In the matter of the Estate of the late KHAN BAHADUR DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, Deceased.
(In winding up.)
SALES OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES OFFERED.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the Purchase of any one or more of the following properties of the above Estate will be received by the Administrators of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co., Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The offers should be sent under sealed covers and not later than by 4 o'clock in the evening of the 15th day of February next. The properties are the following, viz.:—

PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

1. Land with dwelling-house or Bungalow, Cookrooms, Outhouses and Stables situate Nos. 77-79 Chowpati, being the family residence of the said deceased. The land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and contains 5694 square yards or thereabouts.

2. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon, situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, bearing Municipal Street No. 12, Ward No. 1335. The land is of the same tenure as above and contains 361 square yards.

3. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon also situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the above and bearing Municipal Street No. 14, Ward No. 1336. The land is of the same tenure as above and is admeasuring 157½ square yards.

4. Leasehold land with chawls standing thereon, situate in Mangalore Street, on the Port Trust Estate, Mody Bay, containing 222 2-9 square yards bearing Municipal Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Ward No. 2697.

5. Land with a splendidly built Bungalow thereon, situate on the Bazar Road, at Mahim, bearing Municipal Assessment Street No. 53 [A] 54 Ward No. 4724-25-26. The Land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and is 1479 square yards or thereabouts.

6. Land with Bungalow detached out-houses, stables and large compound situate also on the Mahim Bazaar Road, next to the last-mentioned Bungalow. It bears Municipal Street No 64 [A] 65, Ward No. 4735 [1] 4735 [2] 4736 and the Land which is Pension and Tax admeasures 4730 square yards.

PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

1. Government Leasehold Land with substantially built Bungalow, out-houses, etc., called the "Temple Hall." The land bears Survey No. 60 and admeasures 5 acres and 11 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 2,000.

2. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow and premises called the "Parsonage". The Land is Survey No. 25, and contains 2 acres and 21 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to the Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 1,900.

3. Government Leasehold Land with Bungalow, etc., called the "St. James." The Land is denoted under Survey No. 61, contains 2 acres and 34 goontas and the rental is Rs. 1,550 by the same guide.

4. Government Leasehold Land with two Bungalows, etc., standing on it called the "Rosary" and "Octagon." The land bears Survey No. 7 admeasures 30 goontas and the annual rental is Rs. 1,550.

5. Government Leasehold Land with a newly built Bungalow, etc., called the "Sandhurst Castle." The land is Survey No. 41 and admeasures 7 acres.

6. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow thereon called the "Florida Lodge" bearing Survey No. 229 and admeasuring 5 Goontas.

7. A plot of land called or known as the "Savesthan Land." It is Survey Nos. 66-67 and is 3 acres and 24 goontas.

8. Ditto. ditto. bearing same Survey Nos. and admeasuring one acre and 22 goontas.

PROPERTIES AT POONA.

1. Land with Bungalow &c., situate on the Treasury Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 156 feet in length and 920 feet in width and assessed under survey No. 182 admeasuring 13 goontas.

2. Leasehold Land with two Bungalows called "Spiers Bungalows" situate on the City Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 165 feet in length and 67 feet in width and assessed under Survey No. 181 measuring 5 goontas.

3. Plots of agricultural land in the Nanded and Dhairi villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona, viz:—

AT NANDED.

		acres		goontas, Survey No.
[a] a plot measuring	8	acres	32	goontas, Survey No. 23.
[b] " "	2	"	16	" " 26.
[c] " "	24	"	6	" " 21.
[d] " "	10	"	17	" " 22.

AT DHAIRI.

[e] " "	7	"	24	" " 176.

PROPERTIES AT KIKKEE.

Land with two Bungalows at Kirkee Cantonment, Kirkee, bearing Nos. 2 and 25 situate on the Road leading from Poona to Kirkee Station, measuring 375-366, No. 2 and No. 25 feet long and 232-237, No. 2 and No. 25 feet wide.

PROPERTY AT LANOWLI.

Land with Chawl and Buildings at Lanowli situate near the Bazaar and measuring 72 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth.

PROPERTY AT KOLHAPUR.

Leasehold land with a Bungalow and Building measuring about 707 square yards situate on Brahmapuri at Kolhapur.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 22.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

GENT'S Evening Dress Pumps—English make—Lined Leather. Reliable quality. Rs. 9-8. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LADY'S BICYCLE with latest improvements, to be SOLD OFF CHEAP.—R. K. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co., Share Bazar, Apollo Street.

LOST, on THURSDAY morning, 20th instant, between Cumballa Hill and Fort, two long envelopes addressed R. G. Currie, containing cheque book, letters, &c. Any one returning them to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., will be rewarded.

MITCHAM LAVENDER, very essential for everyone during these days of the Plague. CLERK and Co., General Merchants,—Opposite St. Xavier's College.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome Crystal Bohemian and Venetian Glass Incandescent Lamps, Tables, etc., at Bangri Bazzar, Abdool Rehman Street, near Cutlery Bazzar, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

FOR SALE—The property of the Bombay Hunt B W G TARBRUSH—9 years old 15·2—Ridden regularly by the Master last season and this. Sound and up to weight. Perfect fencer and very clever over rough ground. Price Rs 700 available for immediate delivery. Apply to the Master, Mr. H.M. Steuart, the Kennels, Bandora, Bombay.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES.—Ricksecker's Perfumes sold at the Cheapest Rates at CLERK and Co., General Merchants, Opposite St. Xavier's College.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Curimbhai Birji, at Rs. 5-1-0 per case in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case at Bandra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1733—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 6. only.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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ORGANS and ORCHESTRIANS, of all kinds, Repaired, Erected, Cleaned and Tuned. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

OWNERS are reminded that Entries for the Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 ADVERTISED for 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th February CLOSE on MONDAY, 24th January.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

NOTICE.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business.

1. To elect a Director of the Company, the legal advisers of the Company having advised that owing to a technical irregularity there is a vacancy on the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld.
J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
BY FLEMING, SHAW & Co,
His Attorneys

MOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the 19th February next for the supply of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.
Samastipur, 19th January, 1898.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—
HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle. Sole Agents.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

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FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 5,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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BOMBAY.

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A
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OF
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by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON. / JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	125
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	4,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,15
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	
mbay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
enis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
roach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
laba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
st India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
glish Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
et	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,100
ench	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
arvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
ngoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
angaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
huva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
hmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
rcantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
fussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	325
nmar M	300	250		15	205
w Berar	100	500	00	dvd Rs45	525
w Indian	4,100	125	5	dvd 16½	142½
ce of Wales, Sabapathy	150	500		20	400xd
Bellary	500	500	7	0	385
soon	300	500	500	20	585
d and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
	400	2,000	750	60	490
ab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
rat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
art		000	10	dvd Rs65	108

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
cock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
k Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	45
dham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
mbay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2 500	1,500	800	5,300
New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,600
mbay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	57
mbay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
mbay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
ocean Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
lhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	250
lhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	370
mpire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	51
dian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
ohn Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
emp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	352
orrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
arcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
apier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
apier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
riental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14
hillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	75
ort Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	[illegible]
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	575
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	230xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	10

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad. v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	100
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,600
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	795
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	025
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	485
hulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	570
Hingurghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	835
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	958
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Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,345
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	110
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Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	375
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,260
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Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	260
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	325
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
nion Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
mishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	300	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	256
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—

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Do. Dragons	" 15-1
Bar Silver 17	" 73-8
Do. 17½	" 73-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets 5h. 49m. High water, 1-18m. 1-35a.; Low water, 7-23m. 7-13a.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade, Queen's Statue, 6-45 a.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, ordinary meeting.
Hyderabad S. and W. Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p.m.
Charity Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Carl Hertz's performance.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hajun, ship Cabul, and steamer Scindia entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Bullionist and Karachi on Sunday; the steamer Johannesburger left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arab entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Ispahhia on Sunday; the steamer Egypt left it on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

GOVERNMENT LAW PROFESSOR.—Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Government Professor of Law in place of Mr. Daly, resigned.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—The last mail brought news that Mr. Hirabhai, son of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, retired Dewan of Cutch and Baroda, who left Bombay about a year and a-half ago to join St. John's College, Cambridge, has successfully passed the "little-go" examination and entered the B.A. course. He has been keeping the terms for the bar also.

MR. K. R. CAMA'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered, in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30, this evening, by Mr. K. R. Cama, the president of the society. The topic selected for the evening is "Solar Eclipse," with special reference to that of Saturday last. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Signor Lagattolla, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	The Crown Prince of Prussia	Kontski
Mazurka	La Tzigane	Louis Ganne
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber
Valse	Souviens Toi	E Waldteufel
Selection	Le Puits D'Amour	Balfe
Galop	The Malakof	H Laurent

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon, a Customs peon, doing duty at Stone Bunder, noticed the dead body of a Mahomedan man, apparently aged about fifty years, lying amongst the rocks below high water-mark. The body was lying on its face, and was dressed in a coat with stripes. The police were informed, and they had the body removed to the Bori Bunder. There were no marks of violence on the body. Infomation was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the corpse. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, on view of the body of the deceased, at Bori Bunder, when an open verdict was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT AT MATOONGA.—Jamal Karim, manager of the Matoonga Salt Works, residing in a hut at the works, has reported to the police that, some time during the night of the 10th instant, a cash-box, containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 238-9, and a set of gold buttons, was stolen. It appears that the complainant, before retiring for the night, placed the box, which contained the property, in the room in which he slept, and on the following morning he found it missing. The cash-box was afterwards found at a short distance from the hut, broken open and the contents abstracted.

BURGLARY AT SAMUEL STREET.—Dawood Mahomed, a Mahomedan, residing on the second floor of a house at Samuel Street, has reported to the police that, some time during Saturday night, his room was entered, and a cotton waistcoat, which had been left hanging on a nail in the wall, and which contained a gold watch with gold chain attached, of the value of Rs. 325, was stolen. The thief, it is believed, gained an entrance to complainant's room by climbing a waste-water pipe from the sweeper's gully and entering a back window, which had been left open by complainant before going to bed. The waistcoat was next morning found in the sweeper's gully, but, strange to say, on the top of it was found a metal watch.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Azam Bala Bhav Chimaji, Deputy Accountant, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Thana, during the absence of Mr. K. F. Karaka, proceeding on two months' privillege leave.—Juirein Soares and several other Native Christians of Cooria shot a full grown panther near the village of Marole, in the Thana taluka, on Tuesday last. The brute had killed several head of cattle, belonging to the Christian cultivators, in the forests of Marole, during the last fortnight.—The following candidates of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School have successfully passed the School Final Examination at the annual examination held in Bombay:—Ganesh Sitaram Kale, Vaman Dinkar Kanitkar, and Parashram Damodhar Babre.—A boy of Palse, Brahmin, 19 years of age, while bathing in the sea at Channi Bunder, on account of the eclipse of the sun, got drowned accidentally yesterday. The boy was a student for the Matriculation Examination.—The Civil Courts of Thana will be closed on account of the annual vacation from the 25th April to the 5th of June next.—The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at Palghar station in the Kelvi-Mahim taluka, at present.—There are nine men and six women of the Hindu caste under observation in the Segregation Camp near the Thana Railway station to-day.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Tatia Soobhana, aged twenty years, a ship labourer, residing at Doorgadavie Road. On Saturday the deceased with several other labourers was engaged on board the steamship Arab, then lying in the stream, discharging the cargo of coal. They worked all day, and shortly after the work had been knocked off at midnight, the deceased went down the ladder of No 4 hatch to get a mat to sleep on. Immediately after some of the labourers heard the noise of a fall in the hold. The deceased's brother, who was one of the labourers, picked up a lantern and went into the held in company of some other labourers and found Tatia lying on his face at the bottom of the hold. Deceased was unconscious and bleeding profusely from the nose, mouth, and ears. He was brought up, taken to shore in a boat, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Sunday afternoon without recovering consciousness. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. It appears that after the work had been knocked off all the lanterns were put out and as the deceased was going down the ladder, he probably missed a step owing to darkness and fell into the hold. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF MR. J. DE MONTE.—A correspondent writes:—It is with extreme regret I have to record the death from apoplexy of Mr. Joaquim DeMonte, an old and respectable resident of this place, which sad event took place at his residence, at 7 in the morning of the 22nd instant. Born of a good family on the 21st May 1845, and after obtaining his education in the Money Institution, under the Rev. Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Carr, the late Mr. DeMonte was admitted in 1866 as teacher in the same institution, and under the then very Principal, the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, where he creditably discharged his duties, as the records of the institution will prove. After this, the late Dr. Antonio De Silva, having none who could inherit his (the Doctor's) vast wealth, endowed in this parish a school, and known at present as the Dr. Antonio D'Silva's School. It was here that they felt the want of a man in the position of Mr. De Monte. His services were consequently requisitioned by the late Rev. John Braz Fernandez, and with the consent of the Revd. Mr. Galbraith, Mr. De Monte was allowed to join the school of his parish with the good wishes of the above gentleman. I may here be permitted to mention in justice to Mr. De Monte, that it was owing to his energy and that of a few others, that the school has attained its present high standard. In addition to his arduous duties, Mr. De Monte spared no pains or trouble towards the advancement of the choir attached to the parish church in which he took a keen interest. His loss will be especially felt by the poor orphans and widows of his parish, to whom he was a constant and generous friend. He possessed excellent qualities. His funeral took place at 4 in the evening of the same day. There was a vast concourse of people, some of his friends and admirers having sent beautiful wreaths. The Vicar of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Bombay having come to the funeral, preference was therefore given him by the parish vicar, the Rev. Fr. Caetano D'Souza, and he officiated at the funeral, being assisted by some eight other clergy of the different diocese. It was about 6 in the evening that the remains were lowered in the family vault in the aisle of the Church of N. S. D' Salvacao.

A LONDON barrister, Mr. Richard Greenhalgh, an Irishman of independent means, and a member of the Middle Temple, has been murdered in Barcelona.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. KAIKHOSROO CURSETJEE AND PESTONJEE BHIKAJEE.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 27th November last, convicted the first accused of committing mischief; and the second accused, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, of disobeying as a public servant a direction of the law. The first accused was fined Rs. 100, or in default to suffer fifteen days' simple imprisonment, while the second accused was fined Rs. 50, or in default to suffer eight days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Maneksbah, appeared for the applicants; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the Magistrate's decision.

The facts of the case are that the complainant Rustomji Nowroji Soorti was a tenant occupying one room in a chawl situated at Tardeo, and belonging to Rustomji E. Dadachanji. Seven months' rent being in arrears, the first accused, as an agent of Mr. Dadachanji, obtained a distress warrant from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. The second accused, who is a bailiff of the court, was entrusted with the execution of the warrant. The complainant's allegations were that, during his absence on the morning of the 6th November last, the two accused, together with landlord's bhaya (who was also charged, but acquitted by the magistrate) entered the chawl, broke open the door of his room which he had locked, and removed his goods. The magistrate held that, assuming that there was an outer door to the chawl, it was always kept open; and that therefore it could not be regarded as the outer door of the house; that the door of the complainant's room should be considered the outer door of his dwelling house, and that the case of a chawl occupied by several tenants should be distinguished from that of a house occupied by one tenant only. He, therefore, held that the action of the accused persons was unjustifiable. The first accused was accordingly convicted on a charge of causing mischief, and the second accused of knowingly disobeying a direction of law.

Against the convictions and sentences both the accused preferred an application to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction. It was argued on behalf of the petitioners that the chawl had an outer door, and that, therefore, the breaking open of the door of the complainant's room was justifiable under section 56 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. It was also urged that no wrongful intention on the part of the accused was proved.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: We are not agreed as to whether a room in a chawl rented by a particular person is the dwelling house of that person, and its door an outer door which a bailiff who has entered the chawl cannot break open under section 56 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1882. We agree, however, that the conviction cannot stand. There can be no doubt that the bailiff, if he improperly broke open the door, was acting mistakenly in what he supposed to be his duty, and that the landlord, who assisted him, had neither the intention nor the knowledge which is an essential in the definition of mischief. See section 79 and section 425 of the Indian Penal Code, and the remarks of Mayne in the Criminal Law of India at page 360. The proper remedy of the complainant, if his outer door was improperly broken open in the present case, is a civil action for the trespass.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the convictions and sentences in the case; acquitted the accused persons; and directed the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

20-97—Smetham B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

Commercial Cause.

512-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonchand Purusram and others vs Sidhrutrai Soojanrai—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

310-97—Shamrao P—The Advocate General and others vs Dhuncooverbai and others—In person, and Tyabjee and Co Part heard.

469-97—Dekshit and D—Motiram Sakulchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.

299-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeealli Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne G and S.

809-94—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Vatcha Ghandy vs Manekbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.

305-94—R S Brown and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Asiatbai vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Salley Mahomed—Ardeshir H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee D and C—Aishabibee vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G and S, and Hemming and P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

455-97—M N Sakiatwalla—William Bernard Stokes vs Sundernath Khote and others—Bicknell M and M.

468-97—97—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Shakhoo Shalchand Gootamchand and others—Wadia and G.

For Dismissal.

819-97—Payne G and S—Eva China Kaye Moricior Ebrahim Nura Maricior vs Mahomed Kassum Murior Magoodir Kanoo Muricior and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

629-97—Dikshit and D—Hirachand Khushal and others vs Vendava Harchand

410-97—In person—Essoofali Abdulalli and others vs Hasonbhai Hyderbhai and others.

417-97—Framjee M and M—Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa vs Aimchand Ponal.

487-97—Tyabjee and Co—V M Pakvasa and another vs Babaroo Ramchander.

616-97—Payn G and S—Pandharinath Madanjee vs Shomjee Khandooji.

631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Hiralal M and M.

667-97—R S Brown and Co—Marwadi Hira Raja and others vs Rangroo Raojee Rege and others—J C Cama.

679-97—Wadia and G—Jeewanjee vs Fatmabai and others.

701-97—Nanu and H—Framjee Dadabhai and others vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee and others.

705-97—In person—Dwadas Kevaldas vs Syed Mirza Siroz and another—H M Moos and Co.

710-97—M N Sakiatwalla—Allarukhia Shivjee and others vs Muncherjee Manockjee—Bicknell M and M.

711-97—K J Mantri—Bapubhai Atmaram vs Hajee Isack Hajee Mitha and others.

718-97—Matubhai J—Kivalehand Vilehand ana others vs Bhicabai Maganlal and another—Edgelow and G.

720-97—Matubhai and J—Devidas Harivalubhai and others vs Narondas Culliandas—Craigie and O.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

42-97—Captain and V Ebramjee—Rajbhai os Essajea Sulemanjee.

47-97—In person—Rama Maloo vs Girjabai and others.

51-97—In person—Soorjoo Gayadin vs Sewraj Hingoo Koombhar and another.

Defended New Long Causes.

349-97—Little and Co—Runsordas Vithuldas vs Jaikisondas Gungadas Bhaishanker and K.

386-97—Crawford and Co—Frederick William Stevens and others vs William Bedford—Brown and M

438-97—Mansuklal D and J—Navivahu vs Bapujee Juggonnath and another—Bhaishanker and K.

467-97—In person (a pauper)—Sookhdeo Ramsaroop vs Jumna Premchand and others—Sorabjee and J.

470-97—In person—Ebrahimkhan Enooskhan Galkootee vs Ayeshabai and another—In person.

362-97—Mansuklal D and J—Cawasjee Eduljee Patell vs Haji Joosub Hajee Abdool Satar—Thakurdas D and C.

477-97—In person (a pauper—Maria Pacheo Rogers vs Joseph Rogers.

376-I 499-97—Craigie L and O—Shaik Hussimbin Gulam Mohidin Rogay vs Hajee Abdula Hajee Moya Ahmed Khandwani and another—Bicknell M and M

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Feast of the conversion of St. Paul.
Tuesday, January 25.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

THE opera-house of Vienna has been considering a question of propriety. The legs of the ballet—are they in harmony with the scruples of the age? The verdict has been that the flesh-coloured coverings are more or less unseemly and that the corps de ballet, which as the Irishman said is "like the Manx arms, essentially legs," must cover the said legs with roomy white satin stockings. These are to be worn over what the Germans call "trikots," and what we call tights. Whereupon a notice was recently affixed to the other rules and regulations of the Vienna opera. It signified that the costumes of the coryphee would consist in future of eight instead of seven pieces—to wit, tights, skirit, bodice, corsette, dancing shoes, head-gear (kopfputz), trimmings of flowers and laces, and—the roomy white satin stockings. "Last week," says the account, "the innocent white novelty stockings made their official debut on the stage amid the brilliancy of the foot lights. It was in the representation of Gounod's Faust.' For the first time they stood forth, these glittering female forms, after the transformation scene of the Walpurgis Night, and these brilliant figures all wore white and roomy satin stockings." It adds that there was a murmur of sensation among the audience.

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THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

AT Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. Rivaz, replying to the question put by Mr. Chitnavis, said the Government of India did not consider it necessary to postpone the operation of the new settlement in the districts of the Central Provinces recently affected by famine. Liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue had been granted, and there was no necessity for further relief in the direction asked for by Mr. Chitnavis.

Mr. Rivaz presented the report of the Select Committee on the Leper Bill. He said the recommendations of the Committee tended to make the restrictions less stringent than was originally proposed. A new section had been introduced under which employers of lepers following certain callings would be made liable to punishment as well as the lepers themselves.

The Stage Carriages Amendment Act was then passed without discussion, and the Stamps Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill providing for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold received in England was then taken into consideration. An amendment substituting the words "on the security of" instead of "in exchange for" in the preamble of the Bill was passed, after Sir James Westland had explained that the alteration was made merely to bring the wording into line with that preferred by the Secretary of State. Sir James Westland then moved the second amendment. He said the amendment had for its object to enable the Secretary of State to carry out a transaction in respect of the gold which he received for notes issued here which was exactly the same as transactions which are carried on every day in this country. One notable example was the way in which the Bank of Bengal and the exchange banks financed trade in Burma. After explaining how this financing was done Sir James Westland added:—The transactions take place both from the Treasury and from Currency, because although we have no money in the Treasury we may very easily make it available by transferring money from the Treasury to the Currency Reserve in Calcutta, and in the same way may pay money out of the Currency Reserve of the Treasury in Rangoon. This circulation goes on all over India, and facilitates very largely the distribution of coin for the necessitie of trades. The exchange of money between Calcutta and Bombay and the remittance of money between Calcutta and Bombay are carried on in much the same way. Well, the Secretary of State finds that it will be convenient for him to exercise the same power in respect to gold that he receives in England, if during a time while he is holding the gold in England and has not yet transmitted it to this country it becomes convenient for him to use that gold by transferring it to his cash balance at the India Office in England. At present, as the Bill is drawn, he would not be able to conduct this operation, but if we give him the facility of doing so he will be able to take the gold into his Treasury at Home for Treasury purposes on condition of our making a similar transfer from the Treasury to Currency in this country. The operation will not in the least affect the facilities which the Bill gives to trade. As I explained last Friday, all that trade will know of the operations that are being conducted is that the Secretary of State is enabled by it to give them Telegraphic Transfers at a time when he would be restricted from doing so by reason of the scarcity of money in the Treasury here. That will not in any way be interfered with by any proposals regarding the subsequent disposal of the gold at Home. The object, therefore, of the amendment is to declare that the Secretary of State is not bound to hold the gold in actual balance until he remits it to this country, but that if intermediately and before he remits it to this country he requires it for his Treasury Balance he may make it available for that balance by calling upon us to pay the money in to the Currency in this country.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sir James Westland moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—In doing this I have one explanation to make, namely, that as soon as the Bill passes, a notification will be issued under the terms of the Bill permitting the operation under it to take place. I am afraid that that notification as it stands will not be altogether intelligible to the public. The difficulty throughout the whole business is this, that we have had to legislate for a transaction which is practically to take place in England, and therefore lies entirely outside our legislative powers. As the Bill expresses it, it comes into operation only by reason of the consent of the Secretary of State to do certain things. We declare in this country by the Bill, and by the notification under it, what is required to be done, but it remains for the Secretary of State to lay down the precise action which is to be taken under it. The notification, therefore, merely talks of gold being received and specifies the amount of grains of gold that have to be received for each rupee of notes issued in this country but the Secretary of State will to-day issue in London a notification of which the following are the terms, and this really is, to merchants at least, the interesting part of the business. The announcement to be made in London is as follows:—"The Secretary of State in Council is prepared to sell until further notice Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at a price not exceeding 16 5-32d. for the rupee."

Mr. Allan Arthur said:—In the remarks which I had the honour to make last week I pointed out that while the Bill introduced by Sir James Westland would be received favourably by the banking and mercantile communities the measure would in no way tend towards fixity of exchange. I also mentioned that the effect of the present policy was to drive loanable capital out of the country. Sir James Westland in reply stated that what induced holders of sterling capital to withdraw their capital under the system which existed prior to 1893 as well as under the present policy was the feeling of insecurity which then existed, and now exists, in regard to the improbability of realising this capital in sterling from at anything like the value at which it was sent to this country. The legislation of 1893 has, therefore, the same defect as the system which existed prior to 1893. It is not for me to advocate any one scheme or another. The mercantile community call for definate fixity of exchange or something approaching fixity. This can only be attained by the adoption of convertibility of the rupee in some form or another at a fixed rate. All economists without exception admit that exchangeability at a fixed rate can alone give fixity of exchange. I hold in my hand a statement which shows the amount of money which would have been saved if the rupee had been maintained at 1s. 4*d.* during the financial years of 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. Taking Council Bills, Exchange Compensation Allowance, pay of British soldiers, the savings during that period named would have amounted to nearly Rs.11,92,00,000: at 1s.4*d.*, a sum of over £7,945,000 sterling. This sum would have paid the interest on a conversion fund of £38,000,000 sterling, which is equal to 132 crores of rupees. Mr. F. C. Harrison, who is an authority on the subject, estimates the total rupees in circulation at 120 crores. While giving these figures I have no intention of hazarding an opinion as to what sum is required to form an adequate conversion fund. I think it sufficient to point out that one of two things must be faced—(*a*) either an automatic machinery which will fix exchange and may cost something, or (*b*) a decline in exchange sooner or later. Which of these courses, I would ask, would be the more costly? It is needless to ask which is the more beneficial. It is argued that it is impossible to estimate to what extent a Conversion Fund would be drawn upon, and that therefore the amount required to form a Conversion Fund is indefinite. Equally indefinite is the loss which will be occasioned by a decline in exchange. The cause is precisely the same in both cases. An unfavourable balance of indebtedness that would lead to large demands on a Conversion Fund would equally cause a decline in exchange. The figures which I have given would seem to show that it would be better in the interests of the finances of India to fix on a sound Conversion Scheme than to continue the policy of waiting, with all its uncertainties, its disastrous fluctuations in exchange and its periods of excessive monetary stringency.

Pandit Bishambar Nath supported the Bill and favoured its being passed forthwith.

Sir James Westland said:—I am sure Mr. Allan Arthur will not consider that I in any way under value his criticism of the measure before the Council and of the general question of the measures to be taken by the Government in the matter of exchange if I say that I am unable at the present juncture to enter upon a public discussion of these matters. A Finance Minister speaks in this matter from a position of much greater responsibility and much less freedom than a President of a Chamber of Commerce, and however much we may value the criticisms that have been received from the mercantile community I hope that they will not think that we in any way refrain from giving them our utmost attention because we are unable to reply to them by giving any indication of our opinions on the matters under discussion. In fact during the last week I have seen so many attempts in the newspapers to read between the lines and round the corners of what I said last Friday, that I feel I must be extremely careful in any expression I use in a discussion on this matter. Until, therefore, the Government of India and the Secretary of State make some pronouncement of their opinion and of their intentions with reference to the question of exchange, I trust I may be excused from stating any preliminary opinions as opinions that are either held by myself or held by the Government of India. I am glad to understand from the observations which have been made by Pundit Bishambar Nath that the measure we have taken in asking the Council to pass the Bill within one week of its introduction commends itself to other members who do not profess to belong to the mercantile community. So far as opinions of that community are known to me I think they would have had no objection to the Bill being passed on the day on which it was introduced. Government saw no occasion for promoting legislation in such a hurry, and we see one advantage of it in my having an opportunity of placing before the Council an amendment which renders the measure to be taken under the Bill in some respects more easy than it would have been under the Bill as it was first introduced. But the mercantile community both in Calcutta and in Bombay has, so far as I can see, thoroughly approved of the Bill which is before the Council, and as a non-mercantile member Pandit Bishambar Nath, who last spoke, has indicated his approval of the proposal of Government that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed to-day, I hope I may move with confidence that the Bill be now passed.

The motion was put and agred to.

The Council then adjourned to the 4th February.

THE NEW OVERLAND RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

WE are glad to see that some of our contemporaries are vigorously taking up the subject of railway communication between Europe and India. To expect unanimity over the details of so important and far-reaching a project would be of course unreasonable. A good deal of discussion has been elicited, and the opinions are not all one way. *Quot homines tot sententiæ.* A Bombay contemporary, although not unfriendly, remains unconvinced of its political and financial feasibility. At the same time the paper admits that from an engineering point of view there is more to be said in its favour. On the other hand, various London financial papers seem greatly struck with the idea and consider that it might be made to pay.

The right way to approch this subject appears to us to be from that of first principles. Given a great, extensive and populous dependency like that of the Indian Empire, ought we or ought we not to avail ourselves of science to bridge the gulf of separation and quicken communication between it and the mother-country? It is no answer (from our point of view), to say, "Oh yes, but the sea is Great Britain's natural highway, and you ought to stick to that and confine yourself to building faster steam ships." England is, no doubt, an island and enjoys all the advantages that her sea-girt position confers, but India, we must remember, is *not* an island, and every year brings out some new development or fresh difficulty that reminds us she is now a Continental Power and as such amenable to all the exigencies of other Continental Powers. Within the last decade she has had to enter into demarcation treaties with Russia, Afghanistan, Siam, and China; she has had to construct along her frontier extensive land defences, fortressses, and roads, and must now seriously tackle the question of exterior railways. A great and growing Empire like India cannot afford to shut herself up like Thibet or Corea and eschew all closer communion with her neighbours, and if she did, the consequences might be disastrous. For the present as all events rapid overland access with the west is barred through Afghanistan; but further to the south through Baluchistan the road to Europe is open and secure enough.

Here there lies a historical trade route which, for many centuries in the middle ages, was pursued by the Arab merchants journeying India-wards. History repeats itself, as we all know, and the most practicable lines of advance are those marked out by the experience of past ages.

Why should not we avail ourselves of this old route and make a railway from India to Egypt, as closely as may be along the 30th parallel of north latitude? The same question has been asked for many years by various thoughtful Anglo-Indians, and it is gratifying to see that a company has at last been formed in London under the title of "The Railway to India Pioneer Company," with a registered capital of £30,000, to prepare the way for this long-deferred want, by procuring the concessions and making a flying survey of the ground. We have carefully perused the prospectus of this Company, and we must frankly own we are struck by its forcible arguments, the absence of fulsome anticipations and the moderate and yet statesmanlike grasp of the facts and position. The intention of the promoters is to construct a line which shall start from Port Said and travel the Sinai Peninsula to the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and thence strike straight across the Arabian Peninsula to the head of the Persian Gulf. This is to be the first section of the direct overland line to India, and as soon as completed it will be supplemented by fast steamers plying between the Persian Gulf and Bombay and Kurachee. The saving in time of this measure alone would be very considerable, leaving out of calculation, for the present, the eventual prolongation of the line through Persia and Baluchistan to British India.

At present the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company allow eleven days between Port Said and Bombay. Of course, we all know they generally do it in less, but the new combined Rails and Steamship service, by traversing the neck or isthmus of Arabia, instead of making a periplus of its enormously roundabout coast line, would cover the distance in four days! No more potent argument is surely needed to convince us of the absolute necessity and financial prospects of such a line. Time is emphatically money as we all know, and if the new route can save from five to seven days in the tramp from England to India, or *vice versa*, why, in the name of common sense, let us give it a trial, at all events.

There are some who plead hard for other routes, e.g., through Asia Minor and down the Euphrates Valley. The latter was once a favourite line of country to advocate, because some parts of it are undeniably productive. And we believe that a railway through that region would really pay. The Sultan is known to be very keen on railway extension just now, and there is little doubt that the Germans, who hold the concession for the greater part of this line, will be called upon to continue it down to Baghdad. We feel sure, though, that British public opinion, whether at home or in India, will not consider that this fulfils the conditions of what the promoters of the new Egypt-Arabian Line, with pardonable patriotism, call a British Imperial Line. We agree with them that the question is not only one of rapid transit, but that political considerations also enter into the question. Would the British public care to invest their millions and pin their national security on a railway running wholly through Turkish territory? We greatly doubt it. Besides one must look ahead in these matters, and no one can deny that Arabia will sooner or later fall to England's dominion. Lord Salisbury may disclaim all wish to paint the map red, and it is quite right and proper that he should adopt that modest and deprecatory attitude. But he cannot prevent destiny and the march of events doing the painting for and in spite of him. We observe that in the most recent maps the entire southern coast line of Arabia for some distance in land is actually painted red as well as the Pirate and Oman coasts of the Persian Gulf. The latter sea is patrolled and policed by our gun-boats, and it is not too much to say that from Suez to Kurachee, England is the real master. We concur in the belief that the new line, if it is to conduce to the convenience and security of our Indian Empire, should run through this British sphere of influence. And our tenure of Egypt has marked out the starting point of such a line beyond all possibility of doubt. The new line will join India with Egypt, which has now become our real stepping-stone to the East, and will greatly enhance the prosperity and solidarity of both these countries as well as of the Empire at large.

Other nations are actively bestirring themselves. The special correspondent of the *London Standard* not long ago (December 1) warned his readers how energetically the Germans are pushing on with their projects and concessions down the Euphrates Valley, and there appears to be no doubt that unless England rouses herself from her apathy, we shall find our influence in the Persian Gulf ousted by other Continental nations and a fatal wedge driven down there, so as to cut us off for all time from the possibility of and overland railway to India.

It is with these misgivings in our mind that we earnestly trust Indian public opinion will bring pressure to bear on Home opinion and compel some speedy action to be taken. Too hasty a plunge may be undesirable, but complete inaction is worse. The movement must emanate from India in the first instance, mainly because of the notorious indifference of Parliamentary opinion to Indian topics and also because the acceleration of communications for passengers mails merchants and the costlier classes of goods, to say nothing of the benefits arising from the mere carrying out of a large industrial enterprise of this sort, comes home to us with greater force and significance than it does to the mass of our countrymen at home. The political moment is favourable, there being a distinct lull in the development of the eternal Eastern and Egyptian questions, and we have reason to believe that the British Government would be glad to believe that the British Government would be glad to be fortified in this railway matter by a strong indication of public interest from India.—*Indian and Eastern Engineer.*

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG AND Co. have contracted for the construction of another large ice-breaker for Russia with engines of 10,000 horse-power on the plan proposed by Admiral Makaroff for keeping open the Gulf of Finland at Kronstadt and the sea route to the river mouth of Northern Siberia.

THE Board of Trade returns show that the import for the month ended Dec. 31 last were £41,332,284 compared with £43,618,851 for the corresponding month in 1896, being a decrease of £2,286,567. The exports for December amounted to £19,302,181, against £20,317,759 in the corresponding month of 1896, showing a decrease of £1,015,578. The imports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897, were £451,238,683, against £441,808,904 for the year 1896, being an increase of £9,429,779. The exports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897, amounted to £234,350,003, compared with £240,1,45551 for 1896, showing a decrease of £5,795,548

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERRBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing, seen in the world.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE IN MUSKAT.

A MUSKAT correspondent writing to the *Pioneer* says:—On receipt of orders from Teheran to make a personal enquiry into the matter Colonel Meade telegraphed for H M S. Pigeon at Basra, but there was some delay before she answered the summons, owing to a piracy case in the Shatt el Arab.

On her arrival the Resident who was detained at Bushire on business connected with the seizure of arms there deputed Captain Sykes, who is at present on special duty in the Gulf, to proceed in the Pigeon to the Rapsch river, half way between Chahbar and Jask, to commence the enquiry. The Persian man of war Persepolis also proceeded down the coast with a mixed force of 200 Persian troops and Tungistanis, under the command of the Darya Begi.

A few days afterwards the Resident accompanied by Major Fagan, Political Agent, Muskat, who has just then arrived at Bushire on duty, proceeded to Galeg in the Lawrence, where they were met by Mr. Ffinch, Director-General, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, and marched up to Rapseb, 11 miles inland, to the scene of the murder.

A couple of days afterwards H.M.S. Lapwing, arrived and a small landing party under Lieutenant and Commander Carr joined the Resident's camp at Rapsch. A funeral service was held by Colonel Meade at the murdered man's grave, and enquiries were at once instituted which showed that the crime had been committed by a section of the Kirwanis who had become emboldened by the absence of all authority or Government in the country. The object of the crime was solely loot.

A forward move was then made into the Kirwani country, where the Persian force accompanied by a small force from the Pigeon under Lieutenant and Commander Mowbray, and Captain Sykes had already proceeded. The country was found to be entirely deserted, the Kirwanis having fled to the hills with their families and as much movable property as they could carry.

A notification was now issued by the Darya Begi calling on the tribe to surrender the murderers, and on the their failure to comply with the demand the Persians commenced retaliatory measures. But in the mean while a letter was received by the Resident from Said Khan, son of Husein Khan, Chief of Geb, asking the Resident to intercede with the Darya Begi to grant one month's grace, undertaking to bring in the murderers within that time. The Darya Begi granted Said Khan's petition on the recommendation of Colonel Meade and there the matter rests.

If the murderers are not given up within the stipulated time punitive measures will be undertaken by the Persians against the tribe, and it is to be hoped that they will be taught a salutary lesson. Great credit is due to the officers of the Telegraph Department and the Patrick Stewart for the prompt manner in which they ran up the temporary line from the coast at Galeg to Rapsch, 11 miles distant. But for the exertions of these officers and particularly of Mr. Campbell great difficulty would have been experienced in obtaining sufficient transport.

H. M. S. Lapwing left Muskat this morning (Jan. 18) on a cruise down the coast, and H. M. S. Redbreast arrived from Bombay. The I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart with Messrs. finch, Sealy and Barker on board, also arrived, and leaves this evening for Charbar.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·123	Calm	1	72·6	50·2	88	0·06	1·29	+0·11
Sirsa	30·021	E	4	80·3	52·7	83	0·05	0·16	−0·99
Delhi	30·029	Calm	4	82·7	56·5	57	...	..	−1·02
Agra	30·032	NW	4	85·0	55·9	70	...	..	−0·60
Cawnpore	30·028	Calm	3	83·3	51·0	58	...	..	...
Allahabad	30·013	WNW	5	80·7	50·4	58	..	..	−1·16
Jhansi	30·045	Calm	5	86·1	60·2	49	..	..	−0·70
Jacobabad	30·052	NNW	3	76·4	55·0	?	0·04	0·40	+0·01
Karachi	30·034	NW	9	82·4	60·9	50	...	...	−0·69
Jeypore	30·064	NNW	1	86·0	58·7	57	...	...	−0·82
Ajmere	30·041	Calm	3	86·4	57·2	64	...	...	−0·71
Deesa	30·025	E	6	93·7	55·6	53	...	...	−0·31
Ahmedabad	30·009	Calm	1	93·1	63·7	46	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·024	NW	5	89·8	60·4	74	...	...	−0·13
Rajkot	30·042	NNE	3	93·9	57·0	74	...	...	−0·41
Ghadechi	29·991	NW	5	94·1	60·7	41	...	...	...
Veraval	29·993	WNW	5	87·6	61·3	70	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·068	Calm	6	86·3	53·8	47	...	..	−0·66
Indore	30·031	Calm	...	86·8	57·1	37	...	...	−0·83
Saugor	30·016	S	2	84·2	60·1	27	...	...	−1·86
Jubbulpore	30·084	SE	1	83·4	46·9	73	...	...	−1·60
Hoshangabad	30·066	Calm	...	86·7	53·3	66	...	...	−1·48
Khandwa	30·051	Calm	2	90·7	53·1	43	...	..	−1·17
Raipur	30·057	Calm	1	84·3	56·8	65	...	...	−1·02
Nagpur	30·042	Calm	4	87·8	57·7	49	...	—	−2·04
Amraoti	30·052	ENE	3	89·7	58·8	40	...	0·07	−1·66
Akola	30·075	NE	3	91·0	51·6	40	..	....	−2·14
Surat	29·989	E	3	95·1	59·6	65	..	...	−0·21
Malegaon	30·073	WNW	4	89·4	53·0	59	..	..	−1·17
Bombay	29·988	NE	7	86·9	68·5	76	...	..	−0·88
Poona	30·079	WSW	8	87·5	50·0	38	..	—	−1·63
Ahmednagar	30·077	Calm	3	86·3	44·9	50	...	—	...
Aurangabad	30·095	ENE	4	89·3	53·7	40	...	...	−1·86
Sholapur	30·038	SE	10	89·7	55·6	30	...	...	−0·71
Ratnagiri	29·966	Calm	5	92·9	65·9	40	..	...	−2·29
Belgaum	29·992	ESE	10	85·2	59·9	40	..	..	...
Goa	29·950	E	6	90·0	68·2	61	..	...	−2·82
Karwar	29·936	NE	4	93·	67·5	60	...	...	−3·66
Mangalore	29·931	ESE	2	93·8	71·4	69	..	...	−4·35
Calicut	29·902	ESE	7	87·8	71·5	79	...	2·10	−4·18
Cochin	29·891	N	M	92·5	73·6	71	...	4·90	−3·82
Bangalore	30·021	ENE	9	83·3	57·9	86	...	0·50	
Secunderabad	30·041	Calm	3	87·2	54·7	60	...	...	−2·11
Masulipatam	30·010	NNE	5	85·1	62·7	92	...	..	−8·20
Bellary	30·016	Calm	2	89·2	60·7	53	..	0·15	−2·25
Cuddapah	30·011	SW	L	90·0	63·4	85	...	3·41	−2·46
Madras	29·986	C	8	85·5	..	88	....	9·18	−10·09
Coimbatore	29·972	E	1	82·2	67·6	85	..	3·75	−1·97
Trichinopoly	29·968	NNE	5	82·6	70·4	81	...	3·29	−4·88
Negapatam	29·933	NE	15	79·9	75·9	83	..	9·93	−19·85
Colombo	29·896	NE	6	89·0	73·5	10	0·40	22·42	+0·27
Aden	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi, Jepore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa and Masulipatam, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Nagapatam, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum in very large excess at Lahore, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Ajmere. The highest tempetature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 45° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Jeypore and Neemuch. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, and a few drops at Lahore, Sirsa, and Jacobabad. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in the Punjab.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 24.

Monday: The barometer is steady with upward inclination over Burma, Baluchistan and Upper Sind, but has fallen in all other places. The fall has been brisk over Kashmir and North Punjab, as well as over Rajputana and Central India. A shallow depression is crossing the western desert and there is probably a subsidiary depression over the North-Western Himalayas. Pressure remains highest over the central parts of the country and lowest in the extreme south. Northerly winds have appeared in the Indus Valley and south-easterly winds over Rajputana and South Punjab. Elsewhere winds are generally unaltered except that the force has dropped over the North-Western Himalayas. The temperature has fallen in Burma, Baluchistan and part of Madras and generally risen elsewhere. The fall over Baluchistan has been rapid. Mean temperature is low over east and north of the Peninsula and excessive elsewhere, more particularly in the Punjab and Rajputana where excess is between ten and twelve degrees. Snow has fallen on North-West Himalayas and light rain generally less than one quarter of an inch has fallen in the following stations: in North-West Multan, Khusab, Rawalpindi, Sialkote, Montgomery, Lahore, Ludhiana, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Bikanir ahd Sambhar. Very light rain has also been received in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

THE first Session of the Burma Legislative Council has come to a close, the Council has passed the Ferries Bill, the Municipal Bill, the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Bill, and a General Clauses Bill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. D. R. TATA, will be in attendance at his Dispensary at DeLisle Road, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. (and not as stated in the advertisement of the 22nd instant) for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Health Department, January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

VETERINARY LIEUT. BALDREY, will be in attendance from TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at the Veterinary College, Parel, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 10 A.M. for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt., 24th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. C. FERNANDEZ, M. D., will be in attendance from TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at his Dispensary, Kalbadevi Road, corner of New Hanuman Lane, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M. and at Girgaum Back Road, Khatri's Chawl, between 6-30 and 7-30 P.M., daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Health Department, January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. S. B. NAYAK, will be in attendance from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Mr. Sethna's Bungalow, near Girgaum Tram Terminus, between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M., for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Health Department, January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED will be in attendance from 25th January 1898, at his Dispensary in Mandvi between the hours of 1 to 3 P.M., for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 24th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK will be in attendance from THURSDAY, the 27th January, 1898, at his Chamber, No. 219, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 NOON, for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. BURJORJI H. DADRA, will be in attendance from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at the Alliance Mills, Tardeo, between the hours of 2 to 4 P. M., for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Health Department, January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. D. J. MANTRI will be in attendance on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY from WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at his Dispensary, at French Bridge, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M., for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Health Department, January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. DOSABHOY KAWASJI PATEL, will be in attendance from 25th January, 1898, Falkland Road Dispensary, between the hours of 4 to 6 p.m., for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 24th January, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &C.

Re Estate of Abdul Hussein Sumsudin.

Under direction of C. A. Turner Esquire, Receiver appointed in the above Estate by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., the sale will be held at the office of the deceased at Kalbadevi (on the second floor of Mr. Punalal Purunchand) a stock of valuable stones and jewellery belonging to the above Estate, consisting principally of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires and other stones.

The articles to be sold will be on view at the office of the undersigned from Monday, the 24th instant.

IN THE HIGH-COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 533 of 1887.

Vullubhdas Damoder ....Plaintiff,
vs.
Goverdhundas Damoder and others..........Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made therein on the 29th June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1898, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Natha and the vacant ground of Vydhunbai, widow of Trikumdas Meghjee, and on the south by the property of Jaitha Narranjee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Vullubhdas Damoder as manager of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the building, street Nos 164—166 at Nowrojee Hill, Doongry, and also at 4-30 p.m., on the premises the whole of the materials of a building, situated on the west side of and behind the property, Street No. 2, De Lima Street, Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th January, 1898.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Under the management of
H. E. LADY SANDHURST.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY,
COMMENCING AT 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Selection ......"Faust" ....Gounod.
   H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S STRING BAND.
2. Song ...."Vittoria" ....Cariscimi.
   MR. BASIL SCOTT.
3. Violin ...."Ungarische Idyllen"....Ke'er Bela.
   MADAME KOENIG.
4. Song ...."A May Morning" ....Denza.
   MISS MOORE.
5. Pianoforte Solo." Minuetto Scherzando". B. Stavenhagen.
   MRS. CANDY.
6. { Csardas No. 2 ....Michels.
   { "Rendezvous au Bal" ....C. Zibulka.
   H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S STRING BAND.

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The THIRD CONCERT will be on 8th FEBRUARY.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	0

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

No further telegrams through Reuter have come to hand with market news since those referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 3,05,152
" " Branches	Inc.	" 2,52,245
Other "	Dec.	" 9,85,228
Government Securities	Dec.	" 2,855
Other authorised "	unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	" 7,38,516
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 3,61,090
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 22,673
Cash	Inc.	" 5,46,072

Money continued in active request to the end of last week, with rates of discount unaltered at the Presidency Bank and in the open market, though with a rather less stringent feeling; and the figures given in the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows but little movement in the usual figures for the five days (Saturday having been a public holiday) covered by the Return. There had been withdrawals from Private Deposits to the amount of some 9 3-4 lakhs; but, on the other hand, Loans and Bill Discounted had sensibly decreased, making the net falling off in trade requirements under 1 1-4 lakh, compared with a decrease of 51 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there had been an increase in the aggregate of 5 1-2 lakhs, which accounts for the addition of about the same amount to the Cash Balance, on which the increase shown by the previous Return was 27 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—A moderate amount of business has been reported to-day in our local market, the total purchases having aggregated 2,250 bales. Of these, Exporters are credited with 1,100, consisting of 500 Poolgaum, at Rs. 146-7; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 137; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 165; Akola, at Rs. 148; Khangaum, at Rs. 148; and Julgaum, at Rs. 142; the balance of 1,150 bales taken by the Mills consisting also of ready new Oomrawattee descriptions at current rates. The market closed quiet this evening with prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull, and nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,788	bales.
Wheat	842	cwts.
Linseed	2,494	"
Rapeseed	532	"
Gingelly	8,859	"
Castorseed	1,093	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. A line of business has been reported for Antwerp, at 16s. 6d. per ton.; for other ports there are no takers of space. For future shipment, holders of tonnage are now asking 16s. 6d. to 17s.; but we quote 15s. to 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks re-opened to-day after Saturday's holiday with a steady feeling in this market at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16 for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of the latter were reported placed during the day; but for Bank Paper there has been but little enquiry for any delivery, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·70½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Business in this market to-day has been practically at a stand-still, and our quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents, at 95 1-4 for Money, and 95 13-16 for Account, must be taken as nominal, to a great extent.

SHARES are neglected. China Mills have advanced Rs. 5; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher also, at Rs. 1,260 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Planet Mercury, 2,092 tons, Captain G James, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (13th January) with a cargo of timber and two deck passengers.

THE s s Inchisla, 1,894 tons, Captain W Halliwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 16th December) via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr, Mrs and Miss Law as passengers.

THE s s Kurrachee, 2,317 tons, Captain W E Robertson, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from from Port Natal (6th January), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Bullionist, 2,195 tons, Captain H S Sumner, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Glasgow (24th December) via Liverpool, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 752 tons, Captain E C Russel, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Basil, Mr F Ellis School Master Mrs Getting, Sergt.-Major Barnes and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 24

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Bullionist	2196	Summer	Marmagoa		F Muir & Co
B	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	28-1	F M & Co
F	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nunomi	Japan	29-1	N Y Kaisha
G	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	25-1	F Heyer
H & J	Cabul	1197	Johnson	N F		E Bates & Co
N	Cashmere	1695	Souter	Red Sea Port		H C Joosub
O	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	29-1	M M & Co
P	Scindia	2550	Stafford	Rangoon	28-1	M M & Co
Q	Hajeen	1813	Smith	N F		K Nixon & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Ponani	552	Ahamed	B Nagar		do
	Bahaduri	629	Adam	Kurrachee	25-1	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	1-2	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Saporiti	Genoa	5-2	C Balduino
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	7-2	C Balduino
5	Bombay	2048	Weston	Antwerp	30-1	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Rassovich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Planet Mercury	2892	James	Calcutta	N F	Glade & Co
10	Arab	2674	Wills	Marseilles	27-1	K Nixon & Co
13	Urania	1701	Kent		25-1	J Mackintosh & Co
15	Kassala	2497	Butler	Hamburg	7-2	Finlay Muir
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Dumra	762	Russell	Kurrachee	25-1	M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Kurrachee	3602 tons gross				J Mackintosh & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Secundra s	Allen	Rangoon, Jan 13.
	Inchisla s	Halliwell	Hamburg, Dec 16.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
" Planet Mercury, James, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rajpootana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Hispania, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Kurrachee, for Genoa and Marseilles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th January, 1898.

1. The Squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue to-day at 6-45 a m. Dress—Drill order. Arms will be re-issued on the ground.
2. There will be drill for all Members at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant from 5-30 p m. Plain clothes.
3. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 7th to the 21st of March, and that the Volunteer season will end on the 31st idem.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th January, 1898.

1. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day Tuesday at 8-45 p m.
2. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head quarters on Tuesday, and at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursdays at 8-45 p.m.
3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
4. Arms are ready for issue from both Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
5. The Corps will parade for class firing at Coorla on Saturday next the 29th instant. Light Refreshments will be provided. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., &c. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress drill order. Carbines only. Putties to be worn.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 26th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company. No. 395 Gunner C. Worman.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Ladies Concert :—A Ladies Concert open to all members of the Corps and their Friends will be held at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 29th inst at 9 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
MARRIAGE.

VINCENT—BARTELS—January 11, at Badresch in Mecklusburg Hoelitz, Germany, R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Paula, widow of the late Paul Mittag, daughter of the late Adolf Bartels, of Magdeburg-Buchan.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

SMITH—THORBURN—January 21, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Leigh Lye, J. Stanley Smith, Senior Partner, Bertie Smith & Co., to Annie Rhodes (Birdie), second daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Thorburn. (English and East Anglican papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

EDMUNDS—January 15, at Allahabad, the wife of W H Edmunds, of a daughter.
MANSON—January 19, at Umballa, the wife of J. Manson, Agent and Chief Engineer, Southern Punjab Railway, of a son.
PREST—January 7, at Palamcottah, the wife of C W Prest, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMELL—January 15, at Calcutta, Mr Martin Camell, Solicitor, aged 60 years, 1 month and 9 days.
LONGLEY—January 15, at Penang, Edward Frank Longley, of Calcutta, aged 62 years and 6 months.
PERKINS—January 19, at Tirumangalam, Charlotte J. the wife of Rev James C Perkins, of the Amer Madura Mission aged 38.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

N.R.V.—We have sent your letter to Prof. Haffkine, which will thus serve a better purpose than if we published it.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1898.

ALTHOUGH the special Scarcity Department of the Bombay Government was merged into the Revenue Department at the end of November, and although at the same date the special weekly Famine reports ceased to be issued, the relief operations are not yet at an end. The number of persons relieved in the Presidency during the week ending January 15th was 12,773, the only other Provinces still having to make similar provision being Madras with 3,192 State supported persons, and the Central Provinces with 1,610. Works remain open in Sholapur and Bijapur, and one small relief camp is still kept going in Belgaum. Twelve thousand dependents upon the State is a small number when contrasted with the totals of six months ago, when over 400,000 persons were being provided for. But it is to be feared that later on when agricultural operations are slack, relief will again have to be afforded in Bijapur and Sholapur on a larger scale than at present, and also in Ahmednagar and Poona. These districts depend on rabi crops, and the failure of the north-east monsoon, accompanied by dryness of atmosphere and a low temperature, are the causes of the absence of cheering agricultural conditions, and of the consequent continued high prices. Under these circumstances there is every reason to fear that the draft budget estimate in which no provision was made for famine relief will have to be amended by the inclusion of provincial expenditure under this head. The amount will not, however, be large, owing to the failure of crops being only very partial in character, and to the success with which the great campaign of last year was conducted in the Deccan. Thanks to the timely and well-organised intervention of Government, the Presidency has passed through this great crisis without the physical stamina of the people being lowered to any marked extent. The health of the relief workers remained good throughout, and it may be said that deaths from starvation were practically unknown. Ten cases of the kind were reported to Government, but on enquiry it was found that the deaths in almost every instance were due to other causes than that of want of nourishment. The close of the famine finds the cultivators remaining in their village homes, with their economic resources reduced no doubt, but not to such an extent as to render them unable to make a fresh start on their holdings. In this connection the Charitable Relief Fund, managed in this Presidency by Sir George Cotton, has been of incalculable benefit, and where the Fund has been inadequate to the claims made upon it, Government have stepped in and by granting advances to cultivators free of interest for the purchase of agricultural stock have enabled them to tide over a period of difficulty.

Still more valuable as affording some measure of future protection have been the tagavi advances to the cultivators for the construction of small irrigation works. This was a far better and more economic method of protection than the expenditure of the same money in the construction of large public wells would have been. Such wells were sunk in a few places, but experience has shown that in the Deccan they are peculiarly liable to give out and that they are only utilised in years of scarcity. They thus form a costly white elephant, and fail in their object, since the water obtainable is only suitable for certain classes of land. The advances made to cultivators have enabled them to construct small wells on suitable soil to irrigate from four to twelve acres of land each. The usefulness of such individualistic effort has been remarked by officers and others touring in the Districts this cold weather, for the grounds thus supplied with water form patches of fertility in areas where, owing to the partial failure of the north-east monsoon, neighbouring fields lie comparatively bare. In Bijapur alone four lakhs of rupees have been advanced to the cultivators. This sum has financed the construction of many hundreds of wells, whereas if it had been spent on large tanks only a few could have been constructed. The wells were sunk at an early stage in the famine, with the result that the occupiers of the irrigated land obtained bumper crops which they were able to sell at very good prices. A *sine qua non* of successful famine administration is that it should not be unnecessarily costly, and certainly the grants of tagavi advances on a much larger scale than in ordinary times fulfils this condition, for not only does it diminish the number in relief camps by providing work for many of the cultivators and their poorer neighbours; but it also ensures the return of the capital outlay to the State in periods varying from five to fifteen years.

Another great advantage derived from this plan during the famine was that grass was grown on some of the irrigated land, and thereby the meagre supply of fodder was increased. This did something to mitigate the distress amongst cattle which was very severe, the loss of horned animals stock in some talukas of Bijapur and Sholapur being fully fifty per cent. The mortality was not, however, so serious a matter from an economic point of view as might be supposed, for most of the stock that died from lack of fodder were worthless for working purposes. They were old worn-out cattle such as are to be found in large numbers in every village. While on religious grounds, the owners would on no account destroy them it did not go against their consciences to see these animals die of starvation. The political economist can regard the loss of such livestock with equanimity, as the only effect they have economically speaking is to increase the demand for fodder, and thereby in years of scarcity to reduce the supply otherwise available for working cattle. It is true that many working oxen succumbed to insufficiency of food during the famine, but as already stated the loss was made up to the cultivators by loans from Government and by the Charitable Relief Fund. One effect of the events of the last eighteen months has been to give the people practical demonstration of how much better it is to fall into the hands of Government when loans are needed than into the hands of the money-lender. The latter displayed a reluctance to make advances during the famine, which compelled the people to overcome their natural prejudices and to resort to the district officers. Great care was taken that the applicants for loans should understand the terms on which they were given so as to diminish the risk of subsequent extortion on the part of subordinate officials. Although many a borrower may have had to pay the patel or the kharbari to obtain priority for his case over those of scores of other applicants, such exactions added to the low rate interest charged, make a total which is as nothing compared with the extortionate demands of the money-lenders—demands which reduce many of the ryots into a state of actual though not nominal serfdom.

IT must be admitted that in spite of the quarantine and segregation arrangements of the Plague Committee the existing position in regard to the pestilence in Bombay is even less satisfactory than it was at this time last year. The figures we gave in a recent issue showed that the deaths reported from plague during the first nineteen days of January were 1,413 as against 1,154 in the corresponding days of 1897, and that the percentage of recoveries had declined from 16·80 to only 3·22. The difference may of course be discounted from the knowledge that the population is larger, and that the registration of cases, though far from perfect, is less faulty than it was last January. On the other hand, however we are confronted by the fact that whereas twelve months ago the epidemic had now reached its maximum and a decline in the total mortality began to set in, there is no indication that this is the case in regard to the existing epidemic. We have again and again urged that in view of the failure of quarantine and segregation to terminate the epidemic there should be a very general resort to protective inoculation, and no more need be said on this point, save to express our gratification that the Municipality will very soon have twenty inoculation stations opened. Our present purpose is to enquire whether the situation is not such as to call for a return to some of the measures that were discarded when the plague management was changed last March. Amongst the most important of these measures was a widespread resort to the practice of partially unroofing huts and other insanitary dwellings, so as to admit the sunlight and air which the plague microbe is absolutely unable to survive. This was done not only at dwellings where plague attacks had occurred, but also at others in insanitary and affected districts, and had a decidedly beneficial effect. Of course unroofing does not meet the case of large chawls save in respect to the top storeys, but in regard to many of these dwellings a few inexpensive structural alterations would serve the same purpose. All rooms that are without windows should have openings made. That many of the houses marked U. H. C. are still occupied, is a matter for regret, but pending the construction of better dwellings the ejectment of the tenants would only tend to aggravate the evils of overcrowding which make the work of the Plague Committee so difficult. But there is a middle course between leaving dwellings as they are, and the alternative of turning out the inhabitants. It consists in making, at the expense of the owners, such small and inexpensive structural alterations as will ensure the admission of sunlight and air wherever possible. A year ago infected houses were flushed down with disinfectant solutions discharged through steam manuals and engines, but now the purification is sought to be accomplished by less thorough measures. It was not then confined to dwellings were cases occurred, but the authorities went in advance of the plague, and lime washed and disinfected whole streets. Another plan adopted in the early days of the epidemic of which we now hear nothing was that of cutting off the water-supply from houses where unhealthy dampness was caused thereby and erecting standpipes in the street. This measure certainly had a salutary effect on the health of the people in Duncan Road and other localities, and the work then done should now be extended to other streets, where it is called for by the intensity of the epidemic and the wasteful habits of the poor in regard to their water supply. Segregation and quarantine have been tried and found to be insufficient of themselves to bring the epidemic to a close. They should be supplemented by active efforts on the part of the Plague Committee, as well as the Municipality, to popularise inoculation and by a return to some of the measures of which little or nothing has been heard during the last nine months.

AN important letter from the Government to the authorities of the Bombay University is being much discussed by the Educational and Legal Fellows of that body, and will be placed before the Senate in the course of the week. To understand the object and scope of this communication, it is necessary to remember what has been said from time to time with regard to the political character given to the teaching in the affiliated High Schools and Colleges by certain managing committees and professors. The public are familiar with what has been alleged in regard to some of the staff of the Fergusson College who took an active part in the propaganda of the Sivaji cult and the open advocacy of the doctrine of political assassination. Attention was recently called to the seditious character of a certain newspaper in Ahmednagar, of which four of the assistant teachers in the Ahmednagar High School were the proprietors, the indiscretion of that journal culminating in the publication of the highly inflammatory discourse delivered by the Head Master and reported by himself. These instances are typical, and have no doubt largely influenced Government in the determination to use certain powers vested in the hands of the Governor-in-Council by Act 22 of 1857, incorporating the University of Bombay. The purport of the letter to which we refer is to call the attention of the Senate to section 12 of the Act in question, the text of which is as follows :—" No person shall be admitted as candidate for the degree of B.A., M.A., LL.B., L.M., M.D., or M.C.E. unless he shall present the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed." Under this Section no College or High School can send up candidates for the degrees of the University unless it has been authorised in that behalf by the Bombay Government. This provision has been hitherto in abeyance. The authorities of the University have conferred degrees on candidates from institutions which were placed upon the list of those qualified to teach up to the required standards. Whether the authorities of the University exacted any guarantee of efficiency and good faith in this regard, does not appear. The Government, however, have decided in future to exercise the powers given under Section 12 of the Act, and fulfil the obligation resting on them by law to share the responsibility hitherto discharged by the University. The existence of this Clause in the Act appears to have escaped the notice of the educational societies which have, for the last ten or fifteen years, taken over the management of several educational institutions. It is understood that the attention of those directly concerned was called to the existence of this dormant power when Professor Gokhale and a member of Government discussed the possibility of the Fergusson College having to dispense with a large grant hitherto made to that institution by the Government. Mr. Gokhale admitted that the deprivation would be inconvenient to the management and the teaching staff, who would have, no doubt, to submit to a considerable reduction of their present salaries and revert to the subsistence allowance which was contemplated when the College was founded. But, on the other hand, the withdrawal of the Government grant might have many compensating advantages. Mr. Gokhale did not contemplate the possibility that the educational institution which had forfeited the confidence of Government would cease *ipso facto* to be an avenue to employment under Government. The number of students who seek the higher education from a love of knowledge for its own sake, is small. Ninety-nine out of a hundred go to a High School in the hope of obtaining a degree to qualify them for Government service. The institution which could not help them on this road would be shunned, not sought.

WRITING on the topics of the past week, our Calcutta correspondent observes that one of the most interesting is that of the frontier, where a great stride has been made towards a settlement during the past few days by the completion of the operation against the Bunerwals, whose half-hearted resistance has been a great surprise to those for years have been in the habit of looking upon this little collection of tribesmen as representing fighting material of extraordinary quality. Brave they may be, but the recollection of the Landikeh fight, in combination with the heavy losses General Blood succeeded in inflicting on them the day he entered their country, evidently completely sufficed for them, and, if it had not been for the unlucky death of the one private who was wounded on the Tanga Pass, the campaign would have been an absolutely bloodless one, so far as the British force was concerned. Even the Hindustani fanatics who streamed out against us in the Black Mountain Expedition and made their presence there so unpleasantly felt, seem, on this occasion, to have been paralyzed by the speed with which Buner was overrun. The whole affair, as our correspondent at head-quarters writes, is a brilliant example of how frontier warfare should be conducted. Even the transport arrangements which have proved themselves everywhere else to be a terribly weak place in the organisation, in the Buner force have worked with fair efficiency, and people are beginning to comment upon the uniform success that has followed every operation in which General Blood has been concerned. It was the day after he assumed command at the Malakhand that the situation there was relieved by the brilliant dash to Chakdara. And from there on, through the final defeat of the Swat and Buner lashkar at Landikeh, and afterwards in the Mohmand campaign the same good fortune followed him. True heavy losses were suffered in Bajour before opposition there was broken down. But it is noticeable even there that the brigade which suffered was the one he did not accompany personally, the tables being very completely turned upon the enemy about the time he returned to it. People now say he has been wonderfully lucky. But when the account comes to be made up and the achievements of the various generals in the recent operations compared, a different expression may be found applicable. True the force he has commanded has been well calculated to add to the laurels of the man who led it, and there can be no doubt, in this case, about its having done so. The Buner expedition seems likely to pretty well close the chapter of the frontier operations, for though the Zakka Khels are still defiant and the other Afridi tribes palavering, signs are not wanting that the back of the fighting is now broken and that subsequent affairs will be upon a comparatively small scale. It is possible to hope, therefore, that we are approaching a limit to the pouring out of the taxpayers' money on barren fighting, and this is the aspect of the situation that naturally appeals to us most strongly.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden, at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, for two members to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation, in accordance with the provisions of Act III. of 1888, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen :—Sir George Cotton (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.), and Mr. T. W. Cuffe (Messrs. King, King and Co.).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS will take the annual inspection of the Royal Artillery at Colaba, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th instant.

THE District Army Order of to-day's date, stating that the sailing of the Dunera on 26th instant is concelled, is incorrect. The Dunera has to sail to-morrow, as originally intended, full or not full.

A CUSTOMS Circular (No. III. of 1898) states :—" It appears that there is nothing in the construction of the dashpot springs which would prevent their use for purposes entirely unconnected with steam machinery, and this being so the levy of duty on them at the rate of 5 per cent under No. 13 of Schedule IV. of the Tariff Act was quite correct. As regards lever-boxes, I am to say that under the law as now expressed in the tariff schedules, they are liable to duty at the rate of 5 per cent., but as lever-boxes form part of the fittings of a pair of switches, they should in the opinion of the Government of India be taxed at one per cent. under No. 15 of Schedule IV. as in the case of rails, chairs, fishplates and dogspikes, with which they may be classed for the purpose of assessment to import duty."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Numerous anti-semitic demonstrations took place in Paris, last evening.

The streets were strongly guarded by the police, who prevented any serious disorders.

Serious riots have taken place at Algiers, where the Jewish shops were pillaged and several killed and injured on both sides.

The Cavalry made frequent charges on the mob, but failed to restore order.

THE OPENING OF KIAOCHAU.

The *Times* states that Germany intends opening Kiaochau to the commerce of the world in the same way as Hongkong is.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

It is officially explained that the visit to and departure from Port Arthur by the British fleet were merely ordinary cruising movements.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The Sirdar Kitchener has wired to Cairo that it is not now necessary for the special service officers to proceed to the front as there is no likelihood of an advance being made until high Nile.

CANADA WANTS A NAVY.

The Canadian Parliament will be asked to set aside a sum to provide a training ship as a nucleus to a naval establishment.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., to-day.

THE MEKRAN INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

Colonel Mayne is continuing his advance along the Mekran Coast to Pasni. His camels are proving less satisfactory than expected, and he has sent back to Ormara for more. He picks up the mule transport at Pasni, and thence proceeds into the Kej Valley.

THE OPIUM CROP.

A BUMPER HARVEST EXPECTED.

Private advices from Behar show that given continued favourable weather, the opium crop is likely to be a bumper one.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 24.

Three were 4 cases and 8 deaths in the City, to-day; one case and one death in the Cantonment; one attack in the Suburban limits; 3 and attacks and two deaths in the Districts.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT PUNJAB CITIZEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 23.

On Saturday afternoon Lahore lost in the late Rai Sahib Munshi Gulabsingh one of its most enterprising, notable, and most popular citizens. The deceased was the proprietor of *Wufid-i-Am* steam printing works, Punjab Central Book Depot, and cotton baling press ginning factory, and was the principal shareholder in several companies. He was moreover well known for his charity and benevolence and gave liberally to all institutions and movements of public utility, whether Christian, Hindu, Sikh or Mahomedan. His loss is therefore deeply felt by all classes of people. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee his services as a citizen were rewarded by Government by granting him distinction of Rai Sahib. His death is great loss in these days of rupture and estrangement between the different communities as he always exerted himself to promote good feeling between the rulers and the ruled, and between the different sections of the ruled. His funeral was attended by large numbers of people. His death has cast a gloom over the whole of the Punjab.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Machinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges arrived here this morning, from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	26 1-4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal restored.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Telegrams for Curacao Venezuela are now forwarded by express and are subject to a delay of six hours.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean Cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Para.

Owing to injuries to Land lines Mekran Coast, Gwadur is now entirely cut off from telegraph communication.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	... ...	...	...
Teheran	24	2	0 a.m.	...	24
Suez	24	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 24th January 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	—	3
" Karachi	...	16	—	2
" Madras	...	42	—	2

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

CONTINUED WIRE-CUTTING.

AKAKHEL RAIDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

A Jamrud telegram of the 23rd runs:—Wire in the Khyber was cut last night, and a hundred Afridis were seen on the hills near the Bari Pass, but Sir Havelock Allen's monument has not been disturbed. General Hart is irrigating wheat fields near Ali Musjid with a view to raising fodder.

Slight rain has fallen at Lundi Kotal.

Peshawar 22nd.—Akakhel raiding parties are still prowling about the Bara Valley, where telegraphic wire was again cut.

THE AFRIDI JIRGAH.

The attitude of the Afridi Jirgahs now at Jamrud seems to be satisfactory. The Sipah, Kamrai, and Malikdin Khel representatives have sent men to collect the rifles and rupees demanded by Government as fine. The Kambarkhel representatives who left Camp a few days ago have now mostly returned.

ADVANCE AGAINST THE ZAKHAKHELS.

THE TRIBESMEN IN CONFERENCE.

The Zakhakhel, Akakhel, Kulsikhel, and other sections were to hold a conference at China on Saturday to decide whether to give in or continue to resist. The decision was to be arrived at yesterday.

Meanwhile, in view of the depredations recently committed in the Bara Valley by the Akakhels occupying low hills south of Bara Fort, Sir William Lockhart has directed the despatch of a number of Flying Columns to operate from Matanni, Bara, and Mamani against these tribesmen. The start was to be made on the 23rd, under Command of General Palmer.

The following is the disposition of the troops:—100 Rifles of the 2nd Punjabis and 50 Border Police to move from Jula Talao to Zao; 400 Rifles of the 2nd Punjabis with two guns, under Lieut.-Colonel Sturt, from Matanni to Khormatang and Gandheri; one Squadron, two Battalions and two guns from Camp Bara via Ilamgudr along the hills south of the river to clear the caves and capture cattle; one Battalion and two guns from Mamani to the Mirikhel caves, three miles east of the Gandao Pass; one Battalion and two guns from Mamani to Toadachia caves—the two Columns from Mamani acting as stops.

Negotiations with the Afridi *jirgahs* were interfered with on Thursday by some of the Kambar and Kuki Khel representatives going off, but they were induced to return, so matters may make some progres now. Pressure will be brought to bear upon the Zakka Khel by the other clans to induce them to send in their *jirgah*. The Malikdin Khel are inclined to accept the Government terms, and once this is arranged the Kamrai Khel and Sipah will follow suit.

The Afridis are feeling very severely the blockade established against them, more particularly as regards their supply of salt. This commodity is in such demand that traders have been carrying it through the Bajour and Mohmand country to the Afridi tribesmen, but measures have now been taken to stop this trade. Stray bands have also attempted to loot salt caravans within the British frontier, but not with much success.

The arrangements made for governing the Kohat-Kurram border are of an *ad interim* kind. It is not intended to keep permanently all the troops now left there, but until the result of the negotiations with the Afridis is known the garrison must remain strong. If there is to be a spring campaign no large reductions will be made.—*Pioneer.*

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers, per s. s. Caledonia, expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday, the 28th instant:—

Arthur, Mr S R
Byam, Miss
Burnett, Lt C B
Bayley, Miss
Bancroft, Miss
Brownlow, Major and Mrs
Borton, Lt-Col
Caruduff, Mr and Mrs
Cox, Mr C S
Campbell, Mr D
Cooke, Mrs and infant
Campbell, Mrs
Cockburn, Mr and Mrs
Clarke, Mr S
Cooke, Mrs
Cecilia, Sister
Clarke, Miss
Coke, Mr A J
Dredge, Mr J A
Davies, Miss H
Edwards, Capt and Mrs
Evans, Mr A J
Eldridge, Mr H
Edward, Miss
Edward, Mr David
Faith, Mr R
Gillespie, Rev and Mrs
Gold, Mr J
Grant, Miss
Gillmore, Miss
Gladys, Mother
Giles, Mr G W
Hampson, Mr
Harrison, Rev F
Hand, Mr, and Mrs, and Miss
Hall, Major
Harding, Miss
Hannay, Mr and Mrs
Hight, Mr
Hight, Mrs
Harrison, Rev D
Hunt, Miss Anna
Kiernander, Mr F D
Kay, Miss
Ker, Mr L B
Lucas, Mr A
Lord, Mr M C
Lee, Mr and Mrs
Lewis, Rev and Mrs
Mead, Lt-Col and Mrs
Marshall, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Mildred, Mr C
Moore, Mr J
Morton, Capt W W R
Maples, Mr
McEwan, Capt and Mrs
Metabhoy, Mr
Macphail, Mr
Muir, Mr J
Macphail, Miss
Macher, Miss
Oldham, Mr W B
Phillips, Col C R
Pott, Miss
Peacock, Mr
Pudephatt, Mr, Mrs and child
Pickering, Mr F
Piercy, Mrs
Parkinson, Miss
Ravenhill, Mrs
Rand, Mr A H
Roberts, Mr D T
Robocanachi, Mr M
Symons, Mrs
Stewart, Lt J A
Saunders, Miss
Snagge, Mr
Sleigh, Mr J H
Smith, Mr W
Scholfield, Miss
Shaw, Miss
Stewart, Mr W G
Savile, Mr P
Stewart, Mrs and child
Snape, Mr and Mrs
Tyabji, Mr H B
Tuiddells Mr and Mrs
Tait, Mrs Wingrove
Thomas, Mr G
Vakil, Miss
Woods, Mr
Wood, Mr S G
Whitfield, Mrs
Wood, Mr and Mrs and child
Waddia, Mr H M
Winter, Miss
Young, Rev and Mrs M

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·978
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·7
Dew Point		62·7
Relative humidity of Air		·643
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		68·2
General Directions of wind*	NE, ENE, W, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	196

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 23.

10 p.m.	73·0

MONDAY.—JANUARY 24.

6 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	75·0
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·9

MR. FAREDOON KHURSHEDJI PAVRI, B.A., (of Elphinstone College) stands first in his first examination at the Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, England, with very creditable marks all round.

THE conductors of "The Antiquary," which is published by Mr. Stock, have done well in deciding to introduce notices of sales of antiquities, including old and rare books. Many an archæologist will be helped by information of that kind. There are other new features to be introduced into the magazine in the new year. Reports of provincial meetings will be fuller than in the past. And in various ways "The Antiquary" will be improved as a means of intercourse between local societies. In the numbers for 1898, considerable prominence will be given to the subject of Roman Britain. The industries of mediæval England will also be very fully treated, especially decorative work in iron and wood, tapestry, gold and silver work, and the armourer's craft.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

THE Duke of Marlborough contributes to the "Primrose League Gazette" some interesting reminiscences of his uncle, Lord Randolph Churchill. He deals chiefly with the deceased statesman's early passion for sport, mentioning that Lord Randolph made his first advent in the hunting field as a boy in the opening years of his teens on the back of a small pony. His first mount, to which he was so much attached, was so diminutive that it went by the name of "Mouse." Lord Randolph began well, and showed the pluck which afterwards was called into play on another field. He kept up with the hounds in a manner which delighted the man who had promised to take care of him, and at the end of the day he was duly blooded by the then famous Jim Hills, of the Heythrop Hunt. He returned to Blenheim much pleased with his first day's exploits in the hunting field, and appeared before his father besmeared with the fox's blood, but bearing the brush as a trophy of victory, as well as a souvenir of a successful run. The love of sport once awakened in him, Lord Randolph became more and more fond of hunting, and took to it in a practical as well as an enthusiastic manner. When once he had set his heart upon anything in life Lord Randolph never rested until he had won his point. It is, therefore, not surprising that he quickly cajoled the Duke into allowing him to start a pack of harriers. He bought the hounds with care and judgment, and, when uncertain, he had the good sense to take the opinion of experts. Lord Randolph planned and built suitable kennels (at Blenheim), and in a surprisingly short space of time his pack of harriers became one of the institutions of the neighbourhood, and friends and farmers in the locality enjoyed many capital gallops with them. His pack of harriers brought Lord Randolph into constant and pleasant intercourse with every class of individual in the neighbourhood, a circumstance which stood him in good stead when he put up as a candidate for Woodstock. Lord Randolph's harriers were broken up shortly before his third year at Oxford, because he had to read hard for his degree, which he took in due course in 1870. After quitting the University he gave up hunting harriers, but turned his attention almost exclusively to foxhunting, and the Heythrop Hunt owed him a debt of gratitude for his successful efforts to preserve several coverts. At one period he seriously contemplated becoming himself a M. F. H.; but the claims of his party made steady and ever-increasing demands upon his time, and presently he drifted into the troubled arena of politics, and, much to his own regret, felt compelled by the pressure of his public engagements to modify his connection with the hunting world.

Football has been pursued under very fair conditions during the holidays, with the result that there have been enormous attendances everywhere. The matches played included some of the most critical of the year. The tables have undergone very little change, however, although Sheffield United's defeat at the hands of Liverpool seemed likely to open the door to all sorts of possibilities. Aston Villa, for instance, were left in possession of the lead, and there seemed no reason, as far as figures can help one in calculation, why Everton should not reach the top. Saturday's matches threw a new light on things, however. Thanks largely to the fact that the Villa, like Wolverhampton Wanderers, were disengaged, Sheffield United had the opportunity of recovering from their defeat on Wednesday, and taking advantage of it reinstated themselves at the head of the table. It is not a great achievement, perhaps, to beat Notts County, but it is evident that the United team is by no means done with. If it could only acquit itself as well at home as it does away its position would be secure. It should certainly improve on last season's record in the corresponding matches, for ten points were then given away. Aston Villa, the great rivals of the Sheffielders, are already shut out from the possibility of equalling their record of last season, but the championship is still open to them. Everything depends on the matches between the United and the Villa on the 8th and 15th. With two such capable teams it would be distinctly hazardous to prophesy.

Under Rugby Union rules football matches were won on Saturday by Richmond against the Fettesian-Lorettonians, the Harlequins v. Kensington, Newport against Bristol, and Swansea against the Old Merchant Taylors. A match between Cardiff and Blackheath was drawn.—Under Association rules, matches in the First Division of the League competition were won by Sunderland against Preston North End, Sheffield United against Notts County, and Notts Forest against Sheffield Wednesday. The following matches were drawn:—Bolton Wanderers against Derby County, Liverpool against West Bromwich Albion, Blackburn Rovers against Everton, and Bury against Stoke. A club match was won by Glasgow Queen's Park against the Corinthians.

Under Rugby Union rules a match between Blackheath and the Fettesian-Lorettonians, played on Monday on the Rectory Field, Blackheath, was won by the home team by a goal and two tries to a goal and a try.—Under Association rules, the Corinthians and Edinburgh Hibernians played a tie match at Edinburgh and the Casuals beat Middlesbrough by four goals to two. A match in the first division of the League competition was won by Sunderland against Notts County, and a match between Bolton Wanderers and Bury was drawn. Several Association matches of interest were played on Tuesday with the following results:—Glasgow Rangers beat Everton (5—3), Derby County tied with Long Eaton Rangers (3 all), and Paisley St. Mirren beat Liverpool (3—1).

Liverpool are earning the reputation of being one of the most erratic teams in the League. On Christmas-day they appeared at Bolton, and beat the Wanderers by two goals to one. On their own ground on Boxing-day they were defeated by Sunderland by two to none, and according to all accounts played a game hardly worthy of a second division club. Two days later they created a sensation by defeating Sheffield United at Bramall Lane, and on Saturday could only draw at home with West Bromwich Albion. They were leading at half time by a goal to nothing, but unfortunately for themselves were unable to retain their advantage. The Albion, like Blackburn Rovers, who drew with Everton, have improved considerably on their record of last season, and now occupy the third position in the table with 23 points to their credit, against the leader's 25. One is much more accustomed to find the "Throstles" at the other end of the table.

The heaviest scoring match of Saturday was that between Notts Forest and Sheffield Wednesday. The teams changed ends with four and three goals respectively to their credit, and in the second half the Forest added other two. The form displayed by the Wednesday against the United suggested a rather different result. It is not the first time the Forest have performed like this, however, and it will not be at all surprising to find them before the season ends in a much more prominent position in the table. There is very little between several of the clubs, and another few weeks may produce some startling changes.

In the second division the leadership is practically settled. Burnley are playing so consistently that it will be impossible to move them. The only question is which club is to take part with them in the test matches. Manchester City look like sharing the honour, but their defeat at the hands of Luton is not altogether reassuring. Luton have won six only of their fifteen engagements, but they have proved themselves formidable on several occasions—notably against Grimsby the other day,—and are evidently a club not to be treated lightly. They led the City all the way on Saturday, and ultimately finished with three goals to their credit against none. The City's position in the table is not affected much by the result, their nearest rivals being Newcastle United, who, on an equal number of games played, are a point behind. Burnley had a hard game against Lincoln City, and won by two to one only, but Newton Heath, playing at home, had a comparatively easy journey against Burton Swifts, winning by four to none. Woolwich Arsenal performed creditably at Blackpool by drawing with the seasiders, but Darwen lost at home to Gainsborough Trinity. The match between Newcastle United and Walsall attracted sixteen thousand spectators. The United won, but only after a hard struggle. It is evident that if they could secure admission to the first division they would make the Association game extremely popular in the North.

Mr. McAllister, the popular president of the Irish Union and the honorary secretary of the International Rugby Board, has died in Dublin after a bad illness extending over some weeks. The Rugby Union football community will feel keenly the loss of Mr. McAllister, whose tact and judgment played a considerable part in the reconciliation of the four Unions after the notorious dispute towards the close of the eighties.

It appears from a paragraph in "Truth" that hunting men are disposed to complain of the read coat for evening wear, which is sometimes affected by golfers. "Truth" seems to regard this as a recent innovation, but it is really quite an old custom. Objection might be taken with as much show of reason to the ordinary golfing red coat, and this, some authorities declare, was worn before the hunting "pink" was thought of.

A deputation representing Aberdeen golf clubs lately waited on a committee of the Town Council "to urge the desirability of a contribution towards the upkeep of the golf course." The deputation was not hustled out by the civic authorities. On the contrary, the golfers seem to have gained their point, as the Committee will recommend an annual donation of £50 from the city funds. Aberdeen must be an enterprising place. Possibly they have a subsidised theatre or a municipal music hall. The Manchester Golf Club, Limited, might induce our City Council to take up a few shares.

"The Royal and Ancient Golf Club," says Mr. Garden G. Smith in "Golf," "as everybody knows, is not the oldest golfing society in the kingdom, but, by a curious chance, on the first page of its minute-book, under date 14th May, 1754, are engrossed the oldest regulations for the playing of golf which have come down to us. The earliest code of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, although that Club is ten years older, is dated 22nd April, 1775. The old minutes of the Royal Blackheath were unfortunately destroyed by fire, and its earliest code dates from 1828, but from internal evidence it is clear that the St. Andrews code of 1754 is the parent of the others." The first law of the 1754 code seems a curious one to us now:—"You must tee your ball within a club length of the hole." What a nice old rule! On slippery days it would be possible to plant a heel in the hole to steady oneself. There is a beautiful air of improvisation about these quaint, meagre, insufficient rules. Now we want to have everything fixed and determined and solidified and red-taped. Otherwise questions may arise during the progress of important matches, and some greatly deserving golfer may be cheated out of his chance of immortality. It would be foolish to complain. So many active intelligences are playing round the customs and regulations that it is a mercy that the game survives at all. And, then, too, may be admtted that the rules might be a little simpler.

Some cycle riders have complained that there is a difficulty about mounting and dismounting a "mixed" tandem in which the woman's seat is at the back, as the frame in front is so high as to cause the man some trouble in dismounting with sufficient quickness. In some 1898 patterns, therefore, the diamond design of the front has been altered to something very like the old pattern—"cross"—frame. This certainly leaves a good deal more room for mounting and dismounting, but decidedly weakens the frame, and lays it open to the effects of lateral strain. It is an example of how far manufacturers may be led from the path of common sense by very slender arguments. A mixed tandem, from the nature of the machine, simply cannot be perfectly easy to mount and dismount in a hurry, unless it is ridden by a pair of riders who are thoroughly well practised together, and act simultaneously almost by instinct. If the front rider is to dismount in the usual fashion, the one behind must get off first or run the risk of being kicked on the head. But a woman seldom does get off first; she much prefers to have her companion dismount before her and hold the machine steady. This compels the man to dismount by passing his foot across the high frame in front—not a very easy feat. Still, it is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to weaken the frame of a machine that needs strength considerably more than a single.

Energetic young riders who are thinking of trying their fortune during the ensuing year on the racing path should be very careful how they take part in local road races of any kind, even as non-competitors. Everyone does not know that the N.C.U. forbids aspirants for its prizes to take part in road races, either as competitors, pacers, or officials. Within the next three months or so there will probably be a few unauthorized club or local races held on the road in various country districts, and riders who intend to enter for any of the championships, or, indeed, for any race held under N.C.U. rules, should be careful not to disqualify themselves.

In reviewing the weather of the past year from a cyclist's point of view it may be said that the temperature has been mild, with an absence of extremes of either heat or cold of long duration, but with an inconvenient quantity of rain. The rainfall has not really been great if measured by inches, but slight rain has fallen with great frequency. Apart from fine spells in the months of May, July, and October the weather of 1897 has been disappointing. We must hope for another season like that of 1893.

It is with regret that one comes across cases in which athletes have injured themselves while following their sport. Edward C. Hausman, the fine American amateur rider, hurt his back so severely when he won the five miles championship that it is unlikely that he will ever race again. He developed "form" rapidly at the beginning of the 1897 season, and appeared to win whenever he liked. At the Springfield tournament he kept up an almost terrific pace in the five miles race, and won it, but the effect cost America dear. Hausman may possibly be a cripple for life.

A French rider named Cornet, who has won a good many races lately in Algeria, has issued a challenge to all comers, and even offers to pay the expenses of his opponents, so sure does he feel of victory. The victory of the German rider Miller in the New York six days' race appears to have made him overrate his powers. Perhaps he is still suffering in his head from the severe strain. He has issued a challenge to ride any one in the world for twenty-four hours, Cordang or Huret preferred. I fancy that neither of these two riders will take any notice of his offer. Their reputations are based on years of hard fighting; they have both proved themselves remarkable riders over and over again.

The German Emperor has appointed his Heligoland Cup Committee as follows:—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Lonsdale, Sir Edward Sullivan, Mr. Richard Allan, Mr. Dixon Kemp, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Lord Inverclyde, Baron von Senden, Professor Beesly, Mr. R. Grant, and Admiral von Eisendercher. The committee will meet at the Duke of Westminster's town residence (Grosvenor House) on Saturday, Feb. 12, to decide on the rules for the match from Dover to Heligoland. The cup is said to be of great value, and the match will be sailed from Dover by the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club on June 21. A large muster of yachts is expected.

CURRENCY NOTES AND GOLD.

THE following notification was issued here in the *Government Gazette* extraordinary last evening:—

Whereas her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has consented to hold in gold coin or gold bullion such amount as he may determine to be equivalent in value to the notes to be issued under this Order, for the purposes and on the terms and conditions mentioned in Section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1893, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Act, 1893, to direct that the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, shall issue Currency Notes on the security of gold coin or bullion held by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the amounts which the Secretary of State may from time to time advise.

Notes will be issued under this Order at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains of fine gold with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State shall, from time to time, determine to be sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India. Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia will be reckoned as containing 113·0016 grains of fine gold and 56·5008 grains of fine gold respectively.

THE King of Siam has presented a large and handsome dolls' house to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for sick children as a Christmas and New Year gift. When in Edinburgh in the summer His Majesty visited the hospital and was so much impressed by what he saw that he afterwards consulted Mr. Verney, Councillor to the Siamese Legation in London, as to an appropriate present by which to mark his interest in the institution. The doll's house, which is complete in every detail, is the work of the inmates of the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys at Kensington, and has cost about £50.

FRONTIER DESPATCHES.

THE ADVANCE FROM THE SAMANA TO TIRAH.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S CRITICISMS OF THE DARGAI ACTION.

THE despatches on the expedition into the Swat Utman Khel country were published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. The Commander-in-Chief endorses the remarks made by Sir Bindon Blood as to the manner in which the operations were conducted by Colonels Reid and Montanaro.

Despatches are also published from Sir William Lockhart describing the operations of the Tirah Field Force from October 18th to 31st. In a covering letter from the Adjutant-General it is remarked with regard to paragraph 21 that the Commander-in-Chief agrees with Sir William Lockhart that a flanking demonstration combined with a frontal attack would in all probability have enabled the Dargai heights to have been taken at less loss of life on the 20th October (the second occasion) but he is confident that the Government of India will share his admiration of the distinguished gallantry and marked devotion to duty evinced by all ranks in assailing that difficult position, defended as it was by a resolute and well armed enemy. The measures subsequently taken by Sir William Lockhart to force the Sampagha and Arhanga passes, where it had been anticipated that the greatest resistance would be met, were thoroughly successful, and to their skilful conception and the employment of concentrated artillery fire may be ascribed the small loss of life that characterised both operations. His Excellency cordially endorses the remarks regarding the behaviour of the troops engaged in these operations, and he desires to recommend for the favourable consideration of the Government the distinguished services of Sir William Lockhart and of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men mentioned by him in the despatches.

In the despatches regarding the action of October 18th the following officers are mentioned:—Major H. Rose, Captain A. P. Bateman-Champain, and Lieutenant W G L Beynon, 3rd Gurkhas, who led the attack on Dargai; Captain T. G. MacLaren, Captain D. R. Sladen, Captain A. E. Haig, Lieutenant H. F. Pipe-Wolferstan, and Second-Lieutenant Keyes, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were engaged in supporting the attack and covering the withdrawal; Lieutenant-Colonels H. H. Mathias, Gordon Highlanders, H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs, E. A. Travers, 2nd Gurkhas, Captain I. Philipps, Captain Lucas, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, 5th Gurkhas; and Private W. Rennie, Gordon Highlanders, who shot down four of the enemy at very close quarters. Sir William Lockhart says he is much indebted to Sir A. P. Palmer and Brigadier-Generals Westmacott and Kempster for the skilful manner in which the troops were handled and the operations brought to a satisfactory conclusion. As regards the action of 20th October Sir William Lockhart recommends Colonel Mathias, Piper-Findlater, and Private Lawson for the Victoria Cross; Lawson carried Lieutenant Dingwall away when wounded, then returned and carried away Private McMillan, being himself twice wounded on the latter occasion. The following officers and men are specially mentioned:—Major F. Macbean of the Gordons, Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, Captains D. C. F. Macintyre and J. G. Robinson, 2nd Gurkhas; Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 3rd Gurkhas; Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa, 2nd Gurkhas. The General Officer commanding the 2nd Division has also brought to notice the services of the following officers:—Major G. T. T. Downman, Captain C. C. Miller-Wallnutt, Captain W. Campbell, Lieutenant G. D. Mackenzie, Lieutenant G. E. E. G. Cameron, Colour-Sergeant Craib, Colour Sergeant T. Mackie, Sergeants Richie, Mathers, Donaldson, Meckay, (Piper) Milne, all of the Gordon Highlanders; Captain Arnold, Dorsetshire Regiment, who led the first rush of his battalion; Private Vickery, Dorsetshire Regiment who ran down the slope, rescued a wounded comrade and brought him back to cover—(this soldier has subsequently greatly distinguished himself during the withdrawal of General Kempster's column from the Warran Valley, and it is proposed in due course to recommend him for the Victoria Cross)—Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, Derbyshire Regiment, who endeavoured to bring in Captain Smith's body and only desisted on finding that Smith was dead; and Captain Norie, 2nd Gurkhas, who was conspicuously forward at the commencement of the action.

Sir William Lockhart adds;—In recording my acknowledgments to General Yeatman-Biggs and Brigadier-General Kempster for the success of the operations on October 20th, I think it necessary to point out that the advance was not conducted in the manner which I had intended, and as I thought I had clearly indicated. The General Officer commanding the 2nd Division restricted himself to a frontal attack on the Dargai heights without employing a portion of the large force at his disposal to turn the enemy's rear by pushing on as rapidly as possible to the point of junction of the Narik *darra* with the Chagru defile. Undoubtedly the troops would have been under fire and might have suffered some loss in moving along the road below the heights, but if full advantage had been taken of the inequalities of the ground I am of opinion that the loss would not have been heavy, and I feel confident that as soon as their line of retreat was threatened the tribes men would have begun to disperse. At the same time I recognise that the enemy's defeat was rendered more complete and decisive by their being encouraged to hold on to the last, and the result of the action must be regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as the movement of the troops, baggage and supplies from Shinawari to Khorappa subsequent to the capture of Dargai heights was almost unmolested.

Sir William Lockhart, after describing the capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga passes, concludes as follows:—During the period dealt with in this report the troops under my command were subjected to much privation and fatigue, to great variations of temperature, to heavy losses in action and to continual night alarms. No body of men could have shown a better spirit. That a more formidable resistance was not offered in the passes leading respectively into Orakzai and Afridi Tirah I attribute to the lesson taught those tribes at Dargai in the actions of October 18th and 20th. They then learnt that their strongest positions could not avail them against the valour of British and native troops.

In submitting this report I desire to record my acknowledgment to the General Officer commanding the Line of Communications, the General Officers commanding Divisions and Brigades, the Chief of the Staff, the Brigadier-Generals commanding the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the heads of departments, especially those of Ordnance, Supply, and Transport; the officers of headquarters, divisional and brigade staffs, and the commanding and other officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps under my command, all of whom have done their duty in a manner befitting Her Majesty's Army.

My recommendations for the recognition of the services of individual officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers subsequent to the action of October 20th will be embodied in my final despatch on the termination of the present expedition.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of bubonic plague and deaths therefrom during the week ending January 21st were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	765	761
Poona	98	77
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	0
Kaira	4	4
Broach	1	1
Surat	177	158
Thana	34	23
Ahmednagar	41	41
Khandesh	12	10
Nasik	93	77
Poona	54	47
Satara	249	208
Sholapur	83	75
Kolaba	23	12
Ratnagiri	1	1
Belgaum	96	93
Dharwar	4	2
Karachi	1	0
Territories.		
Baroda	146	109
Kolhapur	45	25
Cutch	63	62
Palanpur	29	17
Janjira	3	0
Aundh	14	6
Bhor	2	0
Total	2,050	1,804

The mortality to date is as follows:—

Deaths previously reported	61,231
" week ending January 21	1,804
Grand total	63,035

MR. VAN WYCK, the recently-elected Mayor of Greater New York, took formal possession of his office on Jan. 1. His first act was to remove all the heads of departments and to appoint in their place thorough-going Tammanymen. It is noticed (says the "Daily News'" correspondent) that former leaders of the party who are known to have offended Mr. Croker have failed to obtain places, and the nature of the appointments proves that he is the real Mayor and that Mr. Van Wyck is the man of straw.

THE ECLIPSE AT JEUR.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Saturday, 22nd of January, the morning ushered in a bright clear day, a light haze over the horizon disappearing as the sun rose. Nine special trains brought observers from different points of the compass. The first to arrive from Bombay was the special organised by Mr. Justice Parsons, which contained over a hundred passengers, including Judges of the High Court, Members of the Bombay Bar, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Ventris, and a large contingent of the Bombay Civil Service, but, sad to say, no member of the Bombay Government. The Bombay Educational Department was largely represented, as might be expected, seeing that the arrangements for the astronomers' camp four miles distant were entrusted by Government to the Director of that Department, Mr. Giles. The question as to whether the preparations for the installation and reception of the astronomical observers from India and abroad, who desired to view the eclipse from this point of vantage, would fall within the General Department or the Educational was, after some consideration, resolved in favour of the latter. The Director organised the camp for the astronomers, and arrived on Friday, spending the intervening time in the camp. The professional and mercantile classes formed a numerous contingent in what may be called the judicial train, which at Lanowli took on board the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Charles and Lady Mitchell, and some others. The train arrived at 9-30 o'clock and was followed, at intervals, by four other trains from Bombay, one from Poona; one from Baroda, conveying his Highness the Gaekwar, with his son and suite. The Resident, Colonel Martelli, came by the same train. A train from Hyderabad brought numerous passengers, including the Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, son of the Minister, Vikar-ul-Umra, General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry, Syed Hussein Bilgrami, Director of Education, Syed Ali Bilgrami, Mr. C. A. Dunlop, Mr. Pendlebury, the Agent of the Nizam's State Railway, and many others. A long train from Madras brought his Excellency Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock, and their suite, as well as many people from Ootacamund. These specials with the ordinary mail trains from both directions filled the camp, where preparations had been made by the G. I. P. R. authorities on an adequate scale and with great care and completeness to accommodate many hundreds of sight-seers, European and Native, of both sexes and all ages. A large goods shed, supplemented by a shamiana, was assigned to Mr. Borri, the well-known caterer, who provided breakfast, luncheon, and dinner for the hungry sight-seers. The preparations for observing the eclipse in the astronomical camp had been completed some days previous to the 22nd.

As might be expected, the representatives of the Lick Observatory were provided with the largest and finest telescope. This splendid instrument had a length of forty feet; all the telescopes of the Japanese observers came second, being thirty-five feet long, the other telescopes being in comparison nowhere. The installation of the College of Science, Poona, over which Mr. Naigamwalla presided, included a disc to cover the sun and moon at totality, with concentric rings at regulated distances outside them to cast a shadow on a screen and thus facilitate the exact measurement of the prominences, the corona, and the streamers. Division of labour was the rule in each group of observers. Every man had his allotted task, in which he was assiduously drilled for several days before the eventful 22nd. The whole of the anticipated operations were carefully rehearsed, and especial care was given to the drill at the hour when the sun was as near as might be to the position which it would occupy during the four contacts of the eclipse.

As the time approached for the commencement of the eclipse, most of the laity left the vicinity of the railway station for a knoll, about a quarter of a mile distant, which gave a fine view of the undulated country around and afforded a favourable site for the observance of the progress of the shadow cast by the moon on the approach of totality. Here Mr. Arundel, from Ootacamund, had erected a telescope through which the Governor of Madras and others were able to see the progress of the eclipse. Several cameras were also placed on this convenient rising ground, and amongst others the apparatus for taking a cinematograph, which will reproduce for Londoners and the world at large the exact sequence of the phases of the eclipse. Photographs were also taken for the *Graphic* newspaper from the same locality.

At 11-40 a.m., railway time, the word went round that contact had begun. It must be observed that Jeur does not keep railway time. It keeps out of a quarrel and keeps its own. On the south-west circumference of the sun, a slight breach of continuity, not easily distinguished, was the first indication of what was approaching. Very slowly a dark line was perceived which gradually rounded off into a black convex intrusion, which was unmistakeable. At that time the temperature was that of a hot noon day sun well on in the nineties, and it required a certain amount of resolution on the part of many of the sight-seers to remain in the rays of the bright luminary during the long half-hour while the advancing moon slowly encroached upon its surface. Then when one turned round and observed the south-western sky, it became evident that the glare of midday had been considerably abated. The rest of the sky appeared to be unaffected. The temperature had become sensibly mitigated; one no longer felt oppressed by the heat. As the moon advanced with tedious slowness across the disc of the great luminary the glare steadily fell away from the rest of the sky, and the air became sensibly cool. When three-fourths of the disc was shut off from the field of vision all trace of glare disappeared and gave place to twilight. Then at intervals the crescent of the sun changed its hue momentarily, a green tint changing to rose colour, alternating with green and rose; then an instant of pronounced rose; which was succeeded by a recrudescence of white light that appreciably brightened the ground on which it fell immediately around the groups of sun-gazers. Then every one was on the tip toe of expectation for the approach of totality, to be heralded according to precedents by two phenomena—the breaking up of the thin sun-crescent into corruscation of diamond spots of indescribable brilliancy, while the shadow of the triumphant moon should sweep across the affrighted earth at the speed of a hundred and twenty miles a second and involve all in a darkness that might be felt. It is to be regretted that these anticipations were even allowed a place in one's mental equipment for amateur observation. For in seeking around for the march of the alconquering shadows which did not come, the eye momentarily lost some of the marvellously quick changes operating overhead. Instead of the shadow advancing across the country the darkness seemed to descend from above like a slowly-moving, all enveloping curtain to near the horizon which did not wholly receive it. There was time to notice that vultures that had been hovering over the camp had sailed away; that crows were alighting on trees not far distant, and that small birds were flying for their very lives to escape the coming peril. What was the moon doing at this moment? It had covered the sun's disc, and for the fraction of an instant had replaced the light with darkness. But before this achievement could be distinctly noted light reasserted itself with indescribable lustre and in irresistible majesty all around the black lunar orb, which was at one stroke surrounded by a ring of glaring from which shot out streamers of a more tranquil radiance interpersed with prominences violet in colour deepening into rose. An involuntary burst of applause burst from the assembled crowds. Then the phenomena appeared to settle into fixed forms. The photographers were everywhere at work in the camp and on the rising ground in the middle of the wide theatre of plain and undulating downs beyond. Before there was time to enjoy the magnificent spectacle—and to note hurriedly that bats were flying around—a thin ring of light, more visible by far than the glorious rim of the corona, told that totality had cleared; then from one part of the thin white line seemed to burst forth an angry corruscation of blinding light which compelled the withdrawal of every eye from the intruding telescope. In a second the streamers, the coronal ring, and the prominences had disappeared as if they had never been.

When totality had ceased, and the sun brusquely reasserted its imperial sway, dismissing to obscurity the magnificent corona which, in its absence, seemed to rival the light that had been obscured, everyone began to inquire whether the magnificent phenomena they had just witnessed had realised their expectations. The answer was by no means free from some element of doubt. In the astronomical camp, there was certainly a sense of disappointment. The conditions for observing everything that came into view were excellent, the sky was clear, there was little wind, and no dust. The camera and spectrum could act with as little atmospheric disturbance as is possible, where the site does not rise about the sea level. A convenient mountain ten or twelve thousand feet high would have eliminated a fourth or a third of the denser part of the atmosphere and improved the conditions immensely, but as matters were, the facilities for exact observation left nothing to be desired. The disappointment experienceed was due to the fact that the streamers and prominences were not on the scale of previous eclipses. The streamer on the south-east was magnificent, and extended out into space fully four diameters of the disc of the sun. The colour was a filmy white growing more and more attenuated the further it streamed from the luminous brilliancy of the coronal ring. The same effulgence was visible all round the corona, and in some parts of the circumference was three or four times deeper than in others. The principal streamers were in the plane of the sun's equator. The telescope, and even the naked eye, discerned an immense projection of rose-coloured flame from the south-east of the corona which must have shot hundreds of thousands of miles from the solar envelope. Lesser tongues of flaming gas were visible in other directions. During totality, Venus became visible; but the relatively strong light of the corona dimmed that planet. Two other stars were faintly visible, the others were as if they were not. The effulgence from the corona and the streamers delivered the sky from the darkness of night. The light from those resources was appreciably greater than that given by a full moon. The sudden dissolution of the incomparable phenomena, which lasted during the two minutes and four seconds of totality, was even more instantaneous than their sudden appearance. The lay observer, resentful at finding himself suddenly bereft of a vision not to be seen again in a lifetime, lost all interest in the slow withdrawal of the moon and the rapid recovery of the full power of the sunight which re-established its undisputed sway over the whole landscape. The prodigality of the sun-god was exemplified by the plenitude of the light and heat lavished upon the earth even when half his surface was still covered by the moon. During totality the thermometer dropped from 90° to 75°. The thermometer registered this fall, but the strained intensity with which the celestial drama was followed prevented anyone from paying attention to such a detail as a change in the temperature. The feeling of disappointment to which we have alluded was really to be attributed to the inexorable swiftness with which the enthralling spectacle was brought to a close by the reappearance of the sun.

TEMPERATURE DURING THE ECLIPSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to learn that during last Saturday's Eclipse the temperature fell *twelve degrees Fahrenheit in the space of one hour and thirty-eight minutes.* My thermometer was suspended about four feet from the ground in the shade of a tree in the Hanging Gardens at Malabar Hill, and my readings of the instrument were checked by a trustworthy assistant. The following table shows the progressive fall in temperature from the time of the first contact until the greatest phase of the Eclipse and the subsequent rise until the last contact.

B'bay Time.	Temperature.	B'bay Time.	Temperature.
11·7 a.m.	84° F	12·45 p.m.	72° F
11·20 "	84° F	12·55 "	72° F
11·25 "	84° F	1 "	72° F
11·35 "	83° F	1·5 "	72° F
11·40 "	82° F	1·10 "	72° F
11·50 "	81·8° F	1·20 "	74° F
12 noon	80·5° F	1·30 "	78° F
12·12 p.m.	78° F	1·40 "	76° F
12·18 "	78° F	1·55 "	78° F
12·25 "	76° F	2·5 "	80° F
12·30 "	76° F	2·15 "	80° F
12·35 "	75° F	2·20 "	80° F
12·40 "	74° F		

—Yours, &c.,

January 24. ION

PROCEEDINGS for lese-majeste have been taken against Herr Trojan, chief editor of the Berlin comic paper "Kladderadatsch."

THE Jews of the East End of London have presented his portrait to Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, as a recognition of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of Lord Mayor of the City during the year in which the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's Accession was celebrated.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	13
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	6	5	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	1	26
	Chukla	7	0	
	Oomarkhari	13	2	
	Dongri	7	4	
C	Market	17	1	41
	Dhobi Talao	1	3	
	Fanaswady	5	1	
	Bhuleshwar	19	1	
	Khara Talao	8	3	
	Kumbharwada	4	1	
D	Khetwady	2	1	19
	Girgaum	4	5	
	Chowpatty	0	1	
	Walkeshwar	3	1	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	40
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	3	
	Kamatipura	10	6	
	Tardeo	4	0	
	Byculla	4	5	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	1	4
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	2	0	4
	Worli	1	0	
	Water Division	1	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	99
	Jain		9	
	Grant Road		18	
	St. George's		0	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jair, Parel		3	
	Telegu		3	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		8	
	Parel Plague		3	
	Arthur Road		21	
	Maratha		2	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		3	
	Port Trust		0	
	Police		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	J J Hospital		0	
	ardBhowwada		3	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Vassanjee T		1	
	Total	129	131	248
	Total plague deaths to date	16,255	13,592	
	Same date last year	62	55	215
	Total mortality same date 1896	—	..	88

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

EXEMPTION OF IN-COMING PASSENGERS FROM QUARANTINE.

The following notification has been issued by the Plague Committee:—It is hereby notified that the detention of persons coming into Bombay from infected Districts, by land or sea, will be discontinued from this date except of those who after medical inspection are found to be suffering from suspicious fever.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a dead body was examined at No. 35, Hamal Street, and the cause of death was attributed to plague. In the Fort District, three cases occurred, one in Bhoiwad Lane, another in Goga Lane, and the third in the Bazaar Gate Street, all of which proved fatal before they could be removed to hospitals. A plague patient was removed from house No. 25-27, Bomanji Lane, to Arthur Road Hospital. A fatal case was discovered in house No. 102, Mody Street. A case of plague occurred in 263, Borah Bazaar Street, and the patient was removed to the Bhatia Hospital. A patient was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital from house No. 17-19, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Lane. A fatal case was discovered in house No. 71, Frere Road. A sufferer was found lying in Meadow Street and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. Two fatal cases were reported from the cemetery as having occurred in the district. In all eleven cases were detected, out of which four were removed to hospitals. In the Mandvie ward six cases of plague and five of suspicious fever were detected and removed to various hospitals. Nine deaths from plague were recorded. In C ward, twenty cases and four deaths were recorded in the Market section, eight cases and one death in the Dhobie Talao section, and five cases and four deaths in the Fanaswady section. Six contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (north), Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbarwada, three cases and two deaths were recorded. In D ward (west)—Malabar Hill—a plague patient was removed from No. 107, Nepean Sea Road, to the Parsee Fever Hospital. A sufferer was found lying on the Gowalia Tank Road and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Two deaths from plague were also recorded in the same part of the district—one at Gamdevi and another near Falkland Road Bridge. A dead body was found in an unoccupied bungalow on Nepean Sea Road. In the same ward (east)—Girgaum, Khetwady, and Grant Road—two dead bodies were examined and the cause of death was attributed to plague. Two cases of plague were removed from Ambawady to Grant Road Hospital. A dead body was found lying on the roadside, Grant Road, and the cause was attributed to plague. In E ward (east) five cases of plague, one of relapsing fever, and three deaths from plague were registered. In the same ward (west) five cases were detected and removed to hospitals and nine deaths occurred. In the Parel and Mahim Districts, two deaths from plague were reported and six contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were yesterday 968 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp and 373 in the Wari Bunder Camp. The Narelwady has been lying empty.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Sixty-five deaths from plague were recorded yesterday in the various plague hospitals and 708 patients remaining in them.

THIRTEEN HOURS' ADORATION AT MAHIM.

On Sunday a Thirteen Hours' Adoration was held at St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, in connection with the plague epidemic. From half-past six in the morning till dusk various services were held in the Church, and at 5 p.m. a solemn procession of catholics, headed by the Most Reverend Dr. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, Right Rev. Antonio R. Pedro DaCosta, the Bishop of Damaun, and Very Rev. Gabriel Francisco De Silva, Vicar De Varra of Thana and Salsette, proceeded from St. Michael's Church to the Church of Our Lady of Victories. The procession was formed under the direction of Rev. O. F. G. De Souza, in the following order: Confraternity of St. Michael; school children of the parish; sodality of the Chapel of St. Francis of Assisi, Dadur; men members of the Apostleship of prayer; confraternity of the Holy Ghost; members of St. Michael's choir (Society of St. Joseph); confraternity of the Immaculate Conception; confraternities of N. S. das Victorias; the clergy; the Most Blessed Sacrament; band; and ladies and gentlemen. The procession was a very long one extending from one end of Lady Jamshedji Road to the other. A combined choir of boys and girls of the parish sang sacred hymns in a most effective manner as they proceeded on their way. Having reached the Church, the Archbishop gave his benediction. The Reverend Father Walrath then preached a powerful sermon. He alluded to the great plague of Milan and compared it with the epidemic that now prevails in our city and Western India. He described in feeling terms the great havoc it has wrought, and admonished all the good Catholics to join in attending devotional services for the purpose of imploring mercy of God on behalf of their afflicted brethren. The reverend Father pointed out man's duty to man in times of public calamity, and exhorted them to be at peace with one another and combine for the common good. Lastly, he impressed upon young men and women of the Catholic faith the beauty of the sacred literature and the harmful effects of reading profane books. At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop of Damaun pronounced the closing benediction.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-fours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 365, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,345, making a total of 1,710 persons. Departures by sea 196, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,367, making a total of 1,563 persons. From 6 a.m., Sunday, to 6 a.m. yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 148, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,695, making a total of 1,843 persons. Departures by sea 548, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,795, making a total of 2,345 persons.

DEATH OF A CONVICT FROM BUBONIC PLAGUE.

An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Ramjan Ellahibux, aged twenty-five years, a convict in the Common Prison, undergoing a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him on the 19th November last, by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, for possessing without lawful excuse implements of house-breaking. On the 16th instant, deceased was admitted into the prison hospital suffering from strong fever, 104°, and on the following day his left axillary gland was found enlarged and painful. He was examined by the medical officer of the prison, who ordered his removal to the Arthur Road Hospital, to which place he was sent under police escort at 11 a.m. on the same day. He died at the hospital on Sunday afternoon. The deceased had not been inoculated. There had been eleven cases of plague in the jail, out of which five proved fatal. A verdict of death from bubonic plague was recorded.

POONA GUZERATHI HOSPITAL.

The following further amounts have been subscribed towards the Guzerathi and Marwadi Plague Hospital, Poona:—

	Rs.
Amounts already published	6,734
Sheth Lakhamichand Motichand, of the firm of Motichand Nyahalchand	25
Shet Deepchand Kankuchand	15
Mr Shankar Atmaram Talegavkar	21
Col Creagh (through Mr K P Gadgil, bar-at-law), from the proceeds of the Gymkhana entertainment towards plague patients	20
Total Rs.	6,815

It is earnestly requested that gentlemen who have subscribed but have not as yet paid the amounts promised, will be kind enough to send the same at an early date. Any donations from benevolent persons will be most thankfully received by the Guzerathi and Marwadi Plague Hospital Committee.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The plague is gradually spreading to almost all parts of the city. There is, however, no need for any alarm. The plague authorities are doing all they can according to their lights and deserve no small praise for the way in which they are discharging their arduous duties. But as one who has been doing his best in his humble way to help them, I feel it my duty to lay before them one or two suggestions. If my information is correct, it would seem that they are being overwhelmed with suggestions from all quarters. In the nature of things, it is not possible nor would it be profitable to attend to them all. Under the circumstances I suggest that the plague authorities should convene, at appointed hours, weekly meetings consisting of the leaders of different communities, recognized as such by the Plague Committee, leading Justices of the Peace, and such other prominent members of the native community as are in touch with the wants and feelings of their co-religionists. These meetings will be useful in eliciting useful information and the complaints, right or wrong, that are being heard in some quarters. By associating leading native gentlemen with themselves, in this way, the plague authorities will share with them the responsibility for their measures. From what I have seen and read I should think this is no unimportant consideration to be borne in mind in the conduct of plague operations. At such gatherings the *Pros* and *Cons* of particular suggestions and remedies can be fully discussed and some conclusion come to, which will meet the wishes and requirements of the people, as interpreted by their representatives. If weekly meetings are not desirable, fortnightly gatherings can be held later on, after some of the pressing questions have been considered and settled. I think, and so do many others, that the time has come for more largely utilizing the co-operation of Justices of the Peace and other leading citizens in connection with the administration of plague measures. There is one more point which requires the consideration of the plague authorities. In spite of all that has already been done, the public generally do not know the rules that are framed and enforced from time to time. Almost every day I am asked, I might almost say pestered, by friends and strangers to give them information on some point or other. I am one of the recognized sureties, but I cannot say I am in a position to know everything that is needful to be known. The general cry now is "what are the rules?" In fairness to the plague authorities, I must say that they have done something in the direction of making them known. I think that in addition to the steps that have been taken, it is eminently necessary to publish all the rules already in force, in the form of a cheap phamphlet for general information and send the new rules that may be passed from time to time to the leading vernacular papers for publication. What rules have been passed, how they have been modified or repealed, and what are those which are framed from time to time—on all these points I must say even a very large section of the educated is ignorant, because the information is nowhere readily available. This has led to many hardships, misunderstandings, and not a little soreness. The plague authorities are anxious to do all that they can. What they want is co-operation from intelligent representatives of the local communities. Such sympathetic co-operation ought to lead to satisfactory results by removing unpleasantness and misunderstandings, and making the measures even more popular. I am doing my duty in my own humble way, and can well appreciate the difficulty of the task the plague authorities have to perform. I, therefore, trust my suggestions will be accepted in the spirit they have been made.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 24. SHANKER ABAJI BHISE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The plague mortality is rising and with it additional powers are being taken by the Plague Committee. The other day, this Committee issued a notification prohibiting people from bathing at Backbay and Walkeshwar on the Ecclipse day—a measure good in itself no doubt. But this vigilance was invisible in another and more important direction. It is a custom with the Hindus to give away on Ecclipse day to the low caste people old and unserviceable clothing, &c., and in view of the Eclipse many a Hindu families are in the habit of accumulating such things. In these days of Plague and fevers most of the stock of these articles must come from the rejected clothing, &c., of persons dying from the plague or fevers, or suffering therefrom; and when the articles are given away is it are sent unnatural to suppose that plague and fever germs the with into the homes of the low castes. Then again it is not unusual that such of the poor low castes as are fortunate or unfortunate in receiving an abundant supply of those articles saturated with plague and fever-germs—should distribute them or sell them if possible to their fellow low castes—as is the case with the alms of grain given in ordinary times. And yet neither the Plague Committee nor its numerous officers and servants have taken steps to prevent this transmission of germs into the houses of the poor low castes. The consequences could easily be surmised. Is it not necessary that there should be natives on the Committee to advise them in such matters?—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 24. R. M. C.

CARL HERTZ.

TO-NIGHT will be the last entertainment Carl Hertz will give in Bombay, as he departs for Allahabad by Wednesday's express. A special farewell programme has been put together, including new songs by Mdlle. D'Alton, new tricks and illusions, and amongst the new pictures to be shown by the cinematographe will be a series representing the Greco-Turkish War, showing the Turkish Man-of-War, the last shot, shooting a Greek Spy, the massacre, etc., also the English cricketers in Australia, including Prince Ranjitsinji, the death of Nelson and the World's greatest Star Picture, "The Mardi Gras at Nice." This is the greatest picture that has ever been exhibited by the cinematographe; it consists over 6,000 photographs, printed on a film over 1-4 of a mile in length.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE publish on another page a summary of Sir William Lockhart's despatches, dealing with the first part of the Tirah campaign—from the capture of Dargai to the arrival of the Main Column in Tirah.

THE reported appearance of plague in Bangalore has proved to be unfounded. Bacteriological examination discloses the solitary case regarded as suspicious to be not one of plague.

THE plague in Jullunder District is well in hand. At Khatkar Kalan it has ceased, the villages has been thoroughly disinfected, and the villagers having been subjected to the same process the police cordon has been withdrawn and the villages reoccupied. The disease is also practically extinct at Jhandur Khand and the people are returning to their home.

THE authorities of the East Indian Railway have just established, at an approximate cost of half a lakh of rupees, a telephone line from Howrah to Sitarampur. Experienced officers at Assansol, Ondal, Burdwan, Punduah and Hughli will use it to instruct the staff at the minor stations.

THE relief of the Sikh sepoys employed in East and Central Africa will not be carried out this year owing to the necessity of keeping the regiments in the Punjab as strong as possible. Moreover, many battalions from which men could be drawn have none to spare by reason of casualties on service.

Now that the Malakand Field Force has been broken up Major Deane will resume his old appointment of Political Officer in charge of Malakand and the Chitral road, with Mr. W. S. Davies as his assistant. Mr. B. E. M. Gurdon, Political Officer at Chitral, will probably take leave this summer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CURZON WYLLIE, now on leave in England, will officiate as Resident in Nepal when Colonel Henry Wylie goes to act for Mr. H. S. Barnes at Quetta.

THE posting of Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie to Nepal will leave vacant one of the most desirable appointments in the Political Department, that of Resident at Jodhpore, as he was to have succeeded Mr. Martindale there in March, when the latter officer becomes Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. MURRAY, R.A., officiating A.Q.M.G., Jubbulpore, succeeds Major Finn as Assistant Adjutant-General on the Madras Establishment when the latter officer vacates on the 25th instant. Captain Welsh, Border Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of Deolali depot in succession to Captain Tedswell, vacated.

COLONEL MAYNE has begun his advance from Omara on the Mekran coast. He started on the evening of the 19th instant with 230 rifles and seven British officers, including Lieutenant Knox, Political Officer, and Lieutenant Turner, R.E. He takes seventeen days' supplies with him, and goes first to Pasni, where Captain Southey will meet him on Monday with mule transport conveyed by sea. Colonel Mayne will move inland from Pasni as quickly as possible.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BARROW will not for the present rejoin his appointment of Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, as his services are required with the Tirah Field Force. Captain C. H. Selwyn, Assistant Secretary, returns from England at the end of the current month, when Captain E. F. Marriott, who has been acting for him, will again take up the post of Secretary to the United Service Institution at Simla.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Bengal Government on the Stamps Acts, pointing out certain clauses to which objection is taken. The Chamber further submits representations from the Calcutta Fire and Marine Insurance Agents Associations. They advocate the total abolition of the existing tax upon policies, or the imposition of a nominal tax of one anna per policy. The Chamber support this view.

A CORRESPONDENT says:—Over forty years ago, a Kurmi, resident of Bara Banki District, during a fight with dacoits received an arrow wound in his chest. He pulled the shaft out, but the iron arrow-head, which measures over three inches, remained in. A few days ago an abscess formed in his chest and during a fit of coughing the arrow-head became visible, and was extracted by the *nao* in attendance. The retention of the arrow-head in the chest for over forty years has, from his own account, caused him no serious inconvenience.

THE Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—With reference to paragraph 3 of my letter of the 12th January, in which the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber was given upon an amendment which it is proposed to make in the Criminal Procedure Code, schedule 2, column 8, in the entry relating to Section (124 a), I am directed by the Committee to state that at the time of writing their first letter they did not realise the fact that this amendment had the effect of giving magistrates the power of dealing with cases which involved such a punishment as transportation for life, cases in fact which should only be dealt with by a Court of Session and a jury. Under the circumstances the Committee withdraw the statement they made to the effect that they had no objection to the amendment alluded to.

THE difficulty in completing the platelaying of the Bezwada-Madras Railway has, we hear, been met by the purchase of one lakh of sleepers which will possibly be landed in Madras by the end of March next. As soon as the sleepers begin to arrive platelaying will commence from Ennore northwards and the line from Bezwada to Madras should be linked in June or July. It is, in our, opinion very discreditable to the Railway authorities with the Government of India that the present scandalous delay has occurred. It all happened owing to the whole contract for sleepers being placed with the Bombay-Burma Trading Company, instead of with contractors in this Presidency.

A SERIOUS accident occurred shortly after 6 a.m. on Jan. 3 near Dunbar to the Scotch express which left King's-cross Station at 11-30 the previous night. The train, which was drawn by two engines, was running at full speed, when it crashed into a wagon belonging to a coal train, which had got derailed while the train itself was being shunted into a siding. The first engine of the express was thrown on its side and torn completely off the bogie; the second was also thrown off the rails, and two or three of the front carriages of the express were shattered and telescoped. One passenger, a Miss Isabella M'Alpine, of Stirling, was killed on the spot, four others were seriously injured and many were shaken, while the driver of the front locomotive was also badly hurt. The permanent way was torn up for some distance, and traffic was interrupted for several hours. Miss Elizabeth M'Alpine, who was travelling with her sister, escaped with slight injuries beyond a severe shock. The funeral of Miss Isabella M'Alpine took place on Jan. 5. She was interred with her father, ex-Bailee M'Alpine, who died last Saturday morning at his residence in Stirling, and whose interment she was (with her sister) going to attend when she met her own death. The interment took place in the beautiful cemetery under the shadow of Stirling Castle. Miss Elizabeth M'Alpine had sufficiently recovered to be present.

A SHOCKING accident occurred on Monday night (Jan 3) at London, Ontario. The flooring at one end of the city Hall suddenly gave way while a large meeting was being held, and over 200 persons were carried down through the flooring of the room below into a cellar. No fewer than twenty-two persons were killed on the spot or died before they could be extricated, and more than 100 were injured. The accident was due to the breaking of a beam.

THE Lord Mayor's procession on New Year's Day will contain the military element, which has been absent from civic displays in the Irish metropolis since the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Marlborough. Up to that time the most cordial relations existed between the Mansion-House and the Castle, and the Lord-Lieutenant dined every year with the Lord Mayor and regularly reviewed the state of the country. The Duke of Marlborough during the Lord Mayoralty of the late Mr Edmund Dwyer Gray declined the usual invitation to the Mansion-House. From that time the troops and military bands which had regularly adorned the Lord Mayor's "show" were excluded. This year they are to be replaced, and it is also stated that Lord Roberts will be present at the New Year's Day luncheon at the Mansion-House.

GRAIN MERCHANTS AND GUNNY BAGS.

THE following is a copy of a petition sent by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble to his Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee and Co., and other grain and seed merchants of Bombay on the subject of the carriage of empty gunny bags:—

The humble petition of the undersigned grain and seed merchants of Bombay sheweth—(1) Your petitioners are a majority of the grain and seed merchants carrying on business in Bombay and as such daily import and export large quantities of grain and seeds to and from Bombay by rail. They also receive for sale large quantities of grain and seeds from their mofussil constituents filled up in the bags belonging to such constituents.

(2) It has from the opening of the railways prior to the events hereinafter mentioned been the custom of your petitioners to forward and receive the empty gunny bags in which such grain is carried back to the destination from which they came after the grain contained in them had been sold or otherwise disposed of.

(3) By Notifications No. 1033 of 22nd March 1897 and No. 1234A of 3rd April 1897 your Excellency's Government prohibit the Railway companies from carrying such used gunny bags to or from Bombay on the ground, as your petitioners are informed, that such importation and exportation is calculated to spread the bubonic plague at present prevalent in the city and Presidency of Bombay.

(4) Your petitioners humbly submit that such restriction has and will wholly dislocate the grain and seeds trade of Bombay as they are compelled at very great loss to use new gunny bags for every consignment of goods despatched or received by them or their mofussil agents whilst large quantities of the used bags are accumulating in Bombay and in the places in which their various agencies are located up-country and will be sold at a very great sacrifice to the owners. The gunny bags are only good for four or five consignments and after they have been used that number of times they are generally worn out.

(5) Your petitioners' constituents up-country decline to send any consignments of grain, seeds, &c., for sale on their account until the empty bags belonging to such constituents which are in your petitioners possession in Bombay are sent back to them.

(6) If such import is stopped it will certainly raise the price of grain and seeds very considerably above the price which would rule, were grain and seeds to be sent to Bombay freely, even if it does not result in an actual scarcity. This your petitioners need not point out will weigh very hardly on the poor of this city.

(7) Your petitioners would also point out that used gunny bags are daily being forwarded to or from Bombay when loaded with grain seeds and other goods. Your petitioners are advised that there is no more danger of infection from empty bags than from full ones, and as the importation and exportation of the latter is allowed, your petitioners submit that looking at the great hardship and loss inflicted upon them by the said Government notifications that the same should be modified or withdrawn.

(8) A deputation from your petitioners waited recently upon the Bombay Plague Committee and were informed by the said Committee that they would offer no objection to the rescinding of the said Government notifications should your Excellency in Council be pleased to accede to your petitioners' prayer.

(9) As the busy season for your petitioners' trade has commenced your petitioners beg that an early reply to this petition may be granted them. Your petioners therefore pray that the Government Notifications aforesaid prohibiting the exportation or importation of used gunny bags to or from Bombay may be modified or rescinded.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

IN one of the several articles in which the question of the future settlement of the North-West frontier has recently been discussed in these columns, it was proved to demonstration that if we look at the matter merely from the point of view of wardens of the marches, we got of old at least as good results for much less money than we can possibly hope to get by a policy of absorption. The proof rested on the fact that while there were numerous punitive expeditions between 1848 and 1888, omitting the second Afghan war and the expeditions connected therewith, their cost was insignificant: whereas the expeditions which have taken place since 1888, the majority of which may fairly be debited to what is known as the forward policy, have been more and more costly, and friction with the tribes, instead of vanishing, has been developed to a degree wholly without parallel since the establishment of British Rule in the Punjab. A writer in the *Times* of the last mail, who is contributing a series of articles to the leading journal on "Our Indian frontier policy" arrives at the same conclusion; but the statistics he adduces put the efficiency of the old policy for the end in view even more clearly than we did. The strongest argument advanced in support of a policy of annexation and occupation—looking at the matter for the moment from the point of view of border management, is that the "butcher and bolt policy," as it is generally termed, can only encourage the tribes to further aggression: but the facts, as the *Times* writer sets them down, are all the other way. If we look at the expeditions undertaken as a punishment for unprovoked aggression and crimes committed in British territory we have the following table:—

In the 1st	5 years	1849-53	there	were	12	expeditions.
" 2nd	"	1854-58	"	"	7	"
" 3rd	"	1859-32]	"	"	3	"
" 4th	"	1864-68	"	"	2	"
" 5th	"	1869-73	"	"	2	"
" 6th	"	1874-78	"	"	2	"
" 7th	"	1879-83	"	"	1	"
" 8th	"	1884-88	"	"	0	"
" 9th	"	1889-93	"	"	1	"
					30	

In other words, the old policy produced a continuous amelioration in our relations with the tribes, so far as these relations depended on the tribes and not on us. On the other hand, 30 expeditions have taken place since 1878, which, as the *Times* writer observes, may be regarded as the result of the forward policy. They are thus classified:—

Punitive expeditions arising out of the Afghan War 1878-80	7
Expeditions caused by forward movements 1884-95	6
Black Mountain expeditions attributable to forward tendencies 1888-96	3
	16

Moreover the averge number of troops employed in the 28 punitive expeditions of the earlier period (1849-78) was 2,918; whereas in the later period—excluding the operations of 1897, the most extensive of all—the average was 8,610. In a word the old policy was not only, as we had shown, infinitely cheaper and quite as efficacious from the point of view of border control as the new, but is proved by the statistics of frontier expeditions to have ameliorated our relations with the tribe; while the new policy on the same evidence, has been productive of irritation, exasperation and an open hostility becoming yearly more formidable. The conclusion of the *Times* writer is one at which, in our opinion every unprejudiced observer must arrive. The old system, we are told, was "far from being ideally perfect, but when we consider the difficult nature of the country, the peculiar character of the warlike tribes, jealous of their independence and ready to make almost any sacrifices to resist our civilising methods, we do not see how, without inordinate sacrifices on our part, it could have been very materially improved or advantageously replaced." In short if a policy of absorption is to be justified, it must be on the sole ground of the necessities of Imperial defence and in the teeth of our experience as a Power desirous merely to improve our relations with the frontier tribes. This point the *Times* writer leaves for future consideration; but if the argument leads him to a different conclusion, he must needs prove (1) that the best method to defend an empire is to risk *inordinate* sacrifices, and (2) that the protection against external invasion is any form which this might reasonably be expected to take, was not as adequate before we occupied Chitral, or established posts in Waziristan, in the Tochi Valley and on the Samana, as it is likely to be if we embark on a policy which must inevitably lead to the occupation of the entire tribal country up to the Durand line. This will require more demonstration than has yet been made public.—*Pioneer.*

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Worli Fire Relief Fund:—

	Rs. a.
Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji	25 0
Total	25 0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,443 12
Grand total	1,468 12

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 22)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept. with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Govt of Bombay:—Lieut W St A Wake, 2nd Battn, Middlesex Regt, and Lieut A R C Savile, 1st Bom Lancers.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties:—Capt F S Widdicombe, 16th Bo Infy, and Lieut V G Menzies, 8th Bo Iny.

Capt L B Walton, 26th Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as Commandant and Dist Supnt of Police, Port Blair, during the absence of Capt H E Boileau on leave, or until further orders.

The services of Capt F A C Kreyer, lately officiating as Cant Magte of Kamptee, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lieut J H Peck, 27th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The services of the Rev G Sandberg, Caplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 17th Jany 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nowgong.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service;—(i) J L Pigot, Depy Consvr, 2nd drade, Assam—to Coorg (The appointment held by Mr Pigot on the Assam list is also transferred temporarily with him to Coorg, with effect from the 23rd Dec 1897.) (ii) Mr A E Lowrie, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade (provisional substantive) Coorg—to Central Provinces (iii) Mr A M F Caccia, Depy Consvr, 4th grade Central Provinces— to Burma, (iv) Mr A M Long, Assist Consvr 1st grade, Assam to Central Provinces (v) Mr F Linhell, Assist Consvr, 1st grade, Central Provinces to Burma.

Mr J Nisbet, Offlg Consvr, 3rd grade, on return from the privilege leave, granted him in Notification No 1038-F dated the 3rd idem, resumed charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, from Mr J Copeland, Depy Consvr, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd Dec, 1897.

Mr J W Oliver, Consvr 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, in charge of the School Forest Circle, N W Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest Schools, Dehra Dun, is granted furlough for fifteen months.

From the same date, Mr J S Gamble, Consvr 1st grade, on return from the furlough, granted him is re-appointed Consvr in charge of the School Forest Circle and Director of the Imperial Forest School.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt F J H Barton, Comdt of the Khyber Rifles (sub pro tem) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of his political duties with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

With the sanction of H M's Govnt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Harold Curjel as vice Consul for Denmark at Karachi.

With reference to the provisional recognition of the appointment as Consul for Germany at Rangoon of Mr F Eggena, whose Exequatur has received H M's signature, is confirmed.

Lieut A B Dew, I S C Special Asst to the Political Agent in Gilgit, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Asst Political Agent at Chilas, with effect from the 21st Dec, 1897.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive appointments are made with effect from the 1st Jan, 1898, vice Babu Wooma Charn Das who has retired from the service;—Mr T C Eagles to be Depty Comptroller, Post Office, and, Mr W A Kelly to be 1st Asst Comptroller, and Babu Jogendra Nath Ghatak, a Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Post Office, to be 2nd Asst Comptroller, Post Office.

Mr V C Scott-O'Connor, Asst Accountant Genl, Bombay, is posted as Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 3rd January 1898.

Mr F D Gordon, Asst Accountant Genl, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from the 5th Jan, 1898.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major E C Bethune, 16th Lancers, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the Establishment, vice Major J Willcocks, D S O, who has vacated, dated 8th Jan, 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointments are made, with effect from dates of joining;—

4th Regt of Bo Infy, 1st Bn, Rifle Regt—Bhura Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

23rd Regt of Bo Infy, 2nd Bn, Rifle Regt—Bije Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS TAXATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, Act XIII of 1889, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to exempt all non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular forces from the operation of any tax imposed on cycles in any cantonment in the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

Capt A G Medley, 19th Regt of Bengal Lancers, to be Depy Asst-Adjt and Q-Mr Genl, Malakhand Brigade, vice Major L Herbert, Central India Horse, on field service.

The following appointments are made on the staff of the Buner Field Force with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties;—

Lieut E G Vaughan, Depy Asst Comry Genl, 2nd class, to be Brigade Commissariat Officer, Rustam column, instead of Lieut Moore as previously notified.

Lieut K E Nangle, 3rd Regt of Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Brigade Transport Officer, Rustam column.

Lieut L N Beatty, 1st The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bombay Lancers, to be Transport Officer, Commissariat advanced Depot at Langhao.

Major L Herbert, Central India Horse, Depy Asst Adjt and Qr-Mr Genl, Malakand Brigade, to be Staff Officer, Line of Communications.

Lieut-Col E H Bingham, 13th The Shekhawati, Regt of Bengal Infantry, to be Base Commandant, Nowshera, vice Col Schalch.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Capt J Dallas, R E Assit Secy to the Government of India, Military Dept, is granted furlough out of India p a for one year under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st Feb 1898.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr J Froggat, Ordance Dept, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th Jan 1898.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col F J Mortimer should have been described as belonging to the Royal late Bombay Artillery and not as notified in G G O No 38 of 1898.

Col W F Prideaux, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th Jan, 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental Second-in-Command, Indian Army—Capt W B Young, dated 1st Dec 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—Store Sergt J R Hunter, to be Sub Condr, with effect from the 10th Dec 1897, vice Sub-Cond H Mann, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

12th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Chaju Singh to be Subadar, vice R A Hewins, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th Nov, 1897.

23rd Regt of Bombay Infantry, 2nd Battn Rifle Regt—Jemadar Sakat Singh to be Subadar, vice Wazir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th Oct 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigde-Surgn-Lieut-Col Sir G King, M B, K C I E, I M S Bengal Supt, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th Feb, 1898 subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments and Resignations—Bombay Vol Artillery—J Fairclough, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Robertson, promoted.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—G C Whitworth, Esq, to be Capt, vice Burton, transferred to the supernumerary list. R C Barker, C I E, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Boner, resigned and H W R Harrison, Gent to be Second Lt to complete the establishment.

1st Batt, B B and C I R Vol Rifles—G F Guy, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Burma Railway Vol Rifles—Capt H Denby resigns his commission.

N W R Vol Rifles—Second Lieut F Reilly resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th Dec 1897.

South Indian Railway Vol Rifles—Lieut E E B Bailey resigns his commission.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—The Hon'ble Sir F W R Fryer, K C S I, Lieut-Govr of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles—Surgn-Major J Sykes, I M S to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 6th Jan 1898, vice Brander, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept:—Capt J H S Murray, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Lieut H O Lathbury, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, Lieut H Biddulph, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, Lieut B E Winslee, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Capt G C Kemp, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Lieut H F Thuillier, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, 2nd Lt F R H Eustace, R E, and Lieut P Maud, R E, to be Assts Engrs, 2nd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Daly, Sub-Engir, 2nd grade, of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Dept, is granted the Hony rank of Asst Engr.

Mr F Goodwin is promoted from class II, grade 4, to class I, grade 3, supernumerary, of the Superior Reveune Estabt of State Railways, Loco Dept, with effect from the 2nd May, 1897.

Lieut W A S Kincaid, R E, who was appointed on probation to class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, in Public Works Dept Notification No 25, dated 17th Jan, 1895, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr D Ff Powell in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is promoted to class II, grade 1, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

The services of Col T Gracey, C S I, R E, Secry to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd Jan, 1898, under the provisions of Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr F R Upcott, Director of Railway Construction, and Depy Secry to the Government of India, Railway Branch, is appointed Secry to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, in succession to Col T Gracey, C S I, R E.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Asst Exmr of accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and are posted as follows;—Mr William Hay Scott, to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, and Mr William Courtenay, to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, [illegible].

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers:—J A Anderson, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class, J H Angelo, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, G V Martyn, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, and 2nd class, R B Buckley, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, H I Monk, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, D Joscelyne, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, J T Simpson, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, T E Curry, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, H S Harrington, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, G A Campbell, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, and R N Hedges, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class.

Mr S Preston, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secry to the Govt in the Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th Jan, 1898.

Mr J B Braddon, Offg Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for eight months and fourteen days, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr G W Sweet, Offg Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept, on being relieved of his duties by Lieut-Col H Clarke, R E, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts Bombay, in the 3rd class of Examiners, until further orders.

CYCLING NOTES.

The cycling world is torn with questions not wholly new, but of evergreen vitality. One is the definition of an amateur, the other the restriction of road racing and record breaking. As to the latter, the general press opinion in this country is that the National Cyclists' Union is right in attempting to repress the practice of road racing, but it does not appear to be generally recognised that the new rules on the subject permit the continuance of road trials for standard medals, on the one proviso that all competitors for such standard medals shall be treated alike if they reach that standard, and no distinction shall be made between first, second, and third, when riders club together to attempt to reach such standard medals. The difference between allowing coincident time trials and prohibiting road races, is so microscopic, that the action of the N. C. U. cannot be considered to have put an end to all forms of road scorching. The theory of it is that the Union prohibits competition, but is powerless to draw a line of demarcation between the everyday ride for pleasure, and the trial against time. As to the amateur, he is always with us in name, and seldom in reality. His decadence has been much more rapid since he was licensed, as many a good amateur has objected to scheduling the answers to the inquisitorial form application, and not a few shady ones have got through the scheme's provisions by filling up the from with unblushing falsehoods. Whether any attempt to keep a class purely amateur will succeed, is a very moot point, and its only chance is to limit the amateur class to people who can afford to be independent of the money reward of their toils. Such persons are few in number, and are difficult to deal with when discovered; and nothing short of a "gentlemen" definition being for this purpose a monetary one, not a social one, but even then it is not always the man who can afford to do a thing without pecuniary reward that will do it.

A novelty in the pacing line will adorn the tracks of London next season, in the shape of a team of multiplet pacemakers of negro extraction. These swarthy braves are training now to get used to curves and banking, and some of the larger specimen are ransacking London in a futile endeavour to find shoes and pedals of sufficient size to accommodate their 20-horse power feet. All the machines to be ridden by the blacks will be enamelled white, and there will be no risk of the racers and the pacers not being distinguished from each other.

It is many years ago since the first story was told of a cyclist who scared an assailant by presenting a shining spanner at him, which was mistaken for a revolver, but it has been reserved for an American firm to put on the market a spanner so constructed as to carry out this idea still further. The business end of the sham "barker" is harmlessly contrived to turn nuts only, but its appearance is that of a formidable weapon. As the toy becomes known, the highwaymen will get to know also that all that glitters is not deadly.

A few highwaymen ply a languishing and desultory trade even in old England, and a magistrate's son recently fell in with a "money-or-your-lifer," almost under the shadow and certainly within sight of Windsor Castle. The belated descendant of Duval and Turpin now awaits an ignominious trial.

A faddy idea is meeting with much deserved ridicule, the same being the notion of filling the hollow frame work of a cycle with hot water to keep the air in the neighbourhood of a winter cyclist warm. Presumably a methylated spirit kettle will be hung under the bottom bracket, to heat the water, cause it to rise up the diagonal of the frame and circulate to the uttermost parts of the bicycle. It is difficult to conceive how the warmth will be conveyed to the feet, which are the likeliest portion of a rider's anatomy to feel the pangs of cold. Moreover, the warmth of a hot-water bicycle acting on the chilly atmosphere might even cause the calorific cyclist to be enveloped in an obscuring cloud of fog.

Reigate is freed of its policemen. Reigate is whird the anti-scorchers were most rampant last season, and hooked all and sundry cyclists in their endeavours to keep the pace of riders to a lowly level. But the police reckoned pace too liberally, and occasionally swore to forty, fifty, and even sixty miles an hour, and tripped up the respectable potterer, and judiciously let the scorcher pass. Then the tradesmen of the town agitated for the removal of the prime cause of this disturbance of the local trade, for where cyclists congregate there trade flows freely, and cyclists left off congregating where the risk of a fine was represented by long odds on the event. Now Reigate hopes that cyclists and their custom will return. Meanwhile, what other town will the extra zealous constable adorn with his presence?

A fortnight ago I spoke of certain points in the construction of good lamps. I can name no maker who has combined them all, but I may say generally that a good lamp is of necessity somewhat costly. The good cheap lamp is so scarce that it is only occasionally dropped upon by chance. But having possessed himself of a good lamp the cyclist must not rest there if he wishes to obtain the best results. A good lamp is worth all the trouble that can reasonably be bestowed upon it. If left entirely without attention it is sure to go wrong when delay is most inconvenient.

The choice of a good oil is one of the first matters. There are plenty of excellent oils offered specially for the use of cyclists, and one of these is preferable as a rule to the best oil sold for purely household purposes. Many of the cycle oils profess to be equally good for both lubricating and burning; but all such professions should be received with caution. As a class "double-purpose oils," as they are called, should be avoided. Most of them are good for illumination, but few of them are good for lubrication also. One reason for this is that while pure fish oils are often excellent lubricants it is found necessary in a good many cases to mix other substances with them for the purposes of burning.

The choice of wick is a most important point, and in making a selection the kind of oil to be used should always be taken into account. A large mixture of mineral oil in the illuminant usually impnes that it is capable of comparatively rapid capillary action and rapid evaporation. In such a case a closely woven wick would be suitable, while in the majority of instances one of loose texture is better. The size of the wick is another important matter. In length it should be sufficient to reach the lowest part of the oil tank. If if it does not, the last layer of oil at the bottom is not available except by chance splashings, and the lamp is apt to go out when the machine is at rest or when it is travelling over level ground. For the rest the wick should fit the collar loosely; but if it does not fit, as may be the case with a makeshift, it is better to have it too loose than too tight. To make a tight wick work it is only necessary to pull out some threads of the warp, or, in extreme cases, to cut away a margin with scissors.

It must be remembered that almost everything depends upon the capillary capacity of the wick. If this were always remembered very little would be heard of lamp troubles. As it is, a piece of excellent new wick is sometimes found to sputter and burn low, although it may be immersed in irreproachable oil. In such a case the interstices of the wick are probably partely filled with moisture, which woven fabrics readily accumulate in this climate. To prevent this it is wise to toast a new piece of wick before the fire or near a gas flame. It will then burn brightly, and there will, of course, be no chance of the moisture intruding again.

All the same, the wick will require attention if it is to be kept in a satisfactory state. The tip will in time become caked, especially if much duct reches it. Many riders content themselves with scraping off the charred coating; but this is not sufficient. It should be cut away with the scissors and left quite level. Further, after long disuse it is well to discard a wick altogether, because the best of oil is apt to clog in time. This may occur when the body of the oil in reserve is still in a limpid state, for it is only the portion in the wick that has become thick. This partial clogging accounts for a great many of the dim flames that one sees upon the roads, as well as for not a few cases of refusal to burn altogether.

Finally, the perfect cleanlines of the lamp as a whole, and especially of its inward parts, is essential. All "bright parts" should be kept bright, and the glass should from time to time be freed from every trace of dust and oil. It is well to finish the cleaning with a dry and oilless cloth, for the more completely all traces of oil are removed the longer the lamp will work in a satisfactory manner.

Many cyclists complain of the bad materials supplied in the repair outfits on the market, but if they only insisted upon the Dunlop Midget Repair Outfit, they would be sure of something which would give satisfaction. The solution is of the very best, and specially prepared patches ready for use are included amongst the other things supplied in the box.

On the last day of the old year, at the Crystal Palace Track, J. E. Wells and J. S. West on their Dunlop Tyred Tandem, beat the quarter mile amateur standing start record by 2-5ths of a second, covering the distance in 30 secs. 3-5ths. They also tied the record for the quarter mile flying start.

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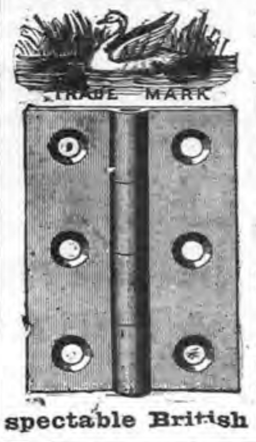

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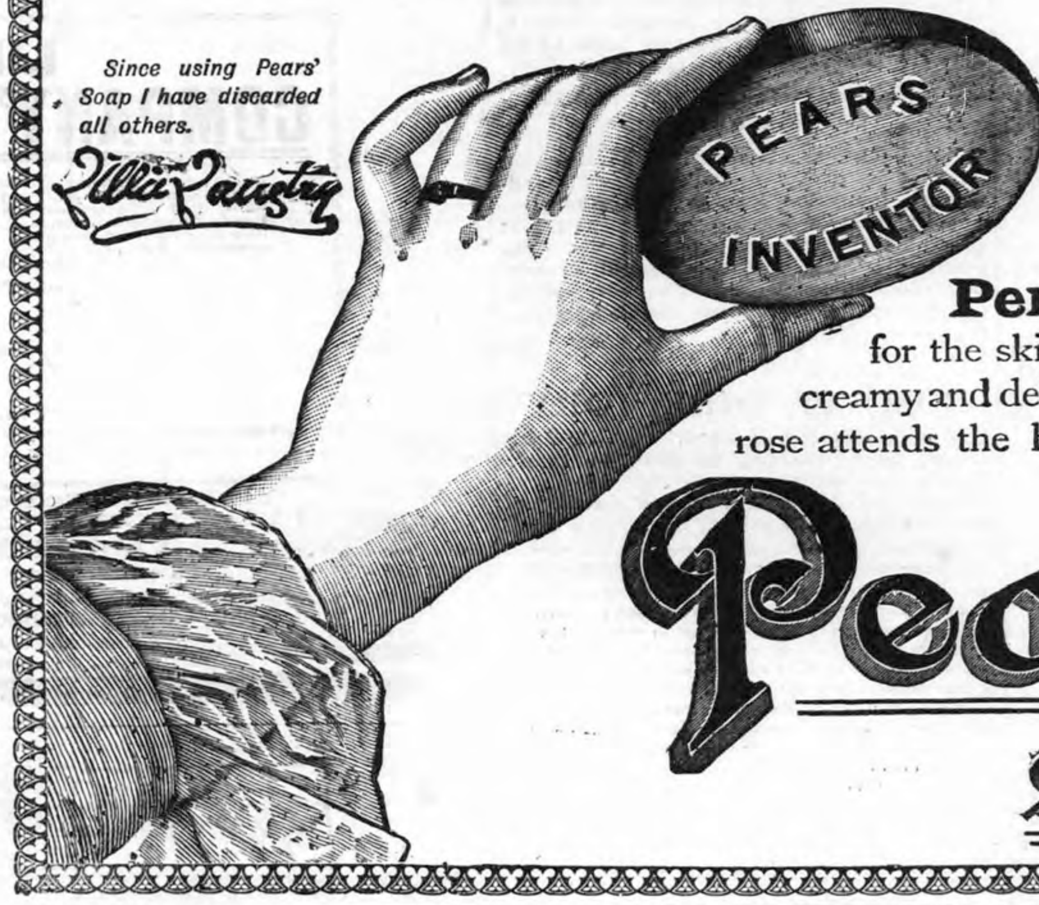

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